The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,039—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1893.

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WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
R. HYDASPES	2,776	450	F. Gordon	25th Aug.
† ASSAM	3,082	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5,005	1,200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3,009	500	H. T. Weighell	15th " Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4,115	900	E. Crewe	22nd Sept.
† ASSAM	3,082	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. † PESHAWUR	3,927	800	J. F. Lephoux	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3,009	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	7,045	1,200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3,082	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6,898	2,000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

22rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1893.

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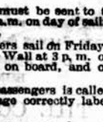

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Sept.

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GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

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S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, and Busreb, in the foregoing or any order.

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S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 21st August, 1893. Agents.

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
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HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,320	16th Sept.
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Credit	,, 0-9	0-14	1-4	1-11

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Crocodile Skin	6 0	6 12	7 0	8 0
Lizard Skin	6 0	6 12	7 0	8 0
New Green Crocodile Skin	6 0	6 12	7 0	8 0

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Crocodile or Lizard	8 4	9 4	10 0	11 8

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
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Fine Cognac, pale, and of good age	31 0
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PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

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COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

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Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

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A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True Damiana Plant*, which is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

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TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.
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Positively the
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Farewell to India!
"PAUL JONES."
Prices:—Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST,
☞ LAST NIGHT.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "KOLPINO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCES DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain A. C. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th August 1893.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

ON and after this date, the RETAIL PRICE of this Company's ICE, SOLD at the Factory, Mody Bay, will be FOUR PIES A POUND.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1893.

GENUINE ARMOUR PLATE FIRE AND THIEF-RESISTING
SAFES, BOXES AND DETECTOR (LOCKS), MANUFACTURED BY

C
H
HUBB
B
B

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.

WITH reference to the notice in the SOCIETY'S PRICE LIST of 15th April, 1893, to the effect that a Discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all Prices quoted therein, Members are requested to note that, from this Date and until further notice, on account of the FALL in EXCHANGE, the DISCOUNT has been REDUCED to 2½ per cent.
For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited.

LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India,
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CHINTAMON BAPOO JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.
ESHWAR BAPOO JOSHI, Brother of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE.
The 10th Day of August, 1893.

ESHWAR BAPOO JOSHI,
In person.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of Four Lots of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco Depôt, and Parel Loco Works, where the same may be viewed on application.
All Lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before Delivery is given.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st August, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 27 OF 1890.

KABLIBAI, Wife of VRIJVALABH MUNSOOKRAM CHOKSEE, and Administratrix of the estate and effects of JAMNADAS PITAMBERDAS, Deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Cawasjee Patel Tank, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JAVERBAI, Widow of MANCHARAM PITAMBERDAS, and Administratrix of the estate and effects of MANCHARAM PITAMBERDAS, Deceased, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 22nd Day of July, 1893, the Sheriff has been directed to sell at the instance of the abovenamed Defendant all the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff Kablibai, under the Will of Jamnadas Pitamberdas, dated 7th October, 1888, subject to the life interest therein of the Defendant Javerbai, as declared by the decree passed in Suit No. 235 of 1890, and dated 29th September, 1892, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Duncan Road, formerly in the sub-district of Girgaum and Malabar Hill, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 498 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1807, 1806 and 1808, new Nos. 8838, 8837 and 8940, old Survey Nos. 93, 92 and 94, and new Survey No. 4780, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Nos. 7403, 7401 and 7402, and Street Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102 and 104, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Nusserwanji Dorabji, on or towards the South by the house of Nanji Canji, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage, and all which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Defendant Javerbai, Widow of Mancharam Pitamberdas.
2. All that piece of fazendari land with the messuage, building or dwelling-house, situate thereon, lying and being on the Bhuleshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. No. 5102, and Street Nos. 181 and 183, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Laibhoy Haribhoy, on or towards the West by the house of Vizbhukundas Harjiwan, on or towards the North by the Bhuleshwar Road, and on or towards the South by the Oart of Kalyandas Kirparam, and all which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Javerbai, Widow of Mancharam Pitamberdas, and her tenants.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 11th Day of September 1893, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 19th Day of August, 1893.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE THIRD CONCERT
of the Season 1892-93
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST,
at 9-30 P. M.,
WHEN COWEN'S
"THE ROSE MAIDEN"
Will be Performed.
SOLOISTS:
MRS. W. W. SQUIRE — CAPTAIN HEYMAN.
MRS. STANLEY SMITH — MR. R. A. ENGLISH.
CHORUS.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Meade & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 6 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 21, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to the rapid depreciation in Exchange, we are obliged to announce that our PRICES are INCREASED 5 per cent. from THIS DATE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Bombay, 21st August, 1893.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 24th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, 10th August, 1893.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of TUNNELS on the Nilgiri Railway. Particulars can be obtained from the CHIEF ENGINEER. No one without previous Experience need tender. Apply to

R. WOOLLEY,
Contractor, Coonoor.

NOTICE.
B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY
(Including J. R. RAILWAY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the SUPPLY of (7,000) seven thousand Tons of Fresh Screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (600) five hundred Tons Davison's West Hartley, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered into Wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers), will be received at Ghadechi up to 4TH SEPTEMBER Noon, 1893, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." Supply to Commence in October and be completed by end of December, 1893. Forms of tender can be had on payment of Re. 1 on Application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1893, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 22nd August 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, August 14th, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 30th October next, for the SUPPLY for a period of 6 months (or more if needed) of 15,000 GALLONS or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL, suitable for use in Locomotives. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per month from the 1st January, 1894.
Tenders must state the price of Oil offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; its firing temperature, and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a Sample of not less than one Imperial gallon, and must state where and by what manufactures the Oil has been produced.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the Oil required equally between Two tenderers.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway.
Dated Insein, 28th July, 1893.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.
II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns at Visagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.
III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.
IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.
V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.
Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

SPECIALITIES
OF
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
(*By Direct Importation.*)

		Rs.	a.
Reg Reina, per box of	25...	7	8
*Corea ,,	25...	5	0
Trabucos ,,	25...	3	4
Caliope ,,	50...	6	0
Semiramis ,,	100...	11	0
Damas ,,	50...	8	0
Romeo y Julietta ,,	50...	5	0
Hidalgas ,,	100...	10	0
Zenobias (Spotted Cabanas) ,,	100...	9	0
Carolina ,,	100...	8	0
Delice, per packets of	20...	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

I take Especial Care in selecting the very finest Quality, so as to combine in my abovenamed Cigars a regularity of Smoking with the most delicate and delicious Flavours.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, £1 10s. per year, including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

FRESH Consignments to hand of MESSRS. BRUCE & COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SOUPS, BEEF ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, &c., &c., &c.:—
MULLIGATAWNY SOUP (Clear and Thick)—
at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each
GRAVE SOUP " " " " "
JULIENNE " " " " "
KIDNEY " " " " "
CONSOMME " " " " "
BEEF PUREE " " " " "
TOMATO " " " " "
CRESSY " " " " "
PALESTINE " " " " "
VERMICELLI " " " " "
BEEF TEA " " " " "
SOUP & BOUILLI (Clear and Thick) " " " " "
ESSENCE OF BEEF—
at Rs. 7-4 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 10-8 " " 4 "
" " " 16-4 " " 8 "
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA—
at Rs. 10 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 16-8 " " 4 "
POTTED BEEF—
at Rs. 8-8 per doz. Tins of 8 oz. each.
Special terms to large buyers.
EXTENSIVELY USED AT HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS, &c.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 2, 1893.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS:
I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)
If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once
PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.
Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN
POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,
At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—
Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 " 25 "
Rs. 16 4 0 " 30 "
Rs. 21 1 0 " 35 "
Rs. 29 0 0 " 40 "
A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.
MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!
In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.
LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.
Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.
Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£3,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms
COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES,
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1851	£4,573,326	1891	£7,894,357
1926	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,036

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.
Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

| Age next Birthday. | For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits. Premiums throughout Life. | Premiums Limited to 25 years. | Premiums limited to 20 years. |

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Ratio.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mortgage Exchange Banks	10,000	100	6,20,000	10 pr. ct.	169
Asiatic Banking	100,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	83
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Straits Settlements Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190-95

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		10	270
	700	50	150		7½	193
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50		12	40
Bithan Mills	4,000	100	100		10	87xd
Apty Brothers	6,625	200	185		18	42
Byramjee Mills Co., Limited	1,230	100	all		Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation					
Bombay & Borneo Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500		270	4,475
Do. New Issue	1,250	100	675		12½	1,193
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2		75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	600	200	500	3 pr. ct.		61
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		900xd
Dacoit Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.		1
Dooaa Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.		330
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14		197
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd.	2,300	250	250	7½ pr. ct.		275
Geyer & Co., Ltd.	500	100	70			70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety						
Ship Assn.	5,000	100	18	10 pr. ct.		16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,400	100	100	10 pr. ct.		125
Jehangir B Karanjia & Co., Ltd.	2,00	500	100	8 pr. ct.		100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½		230
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300		3)	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.						
Marden & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.		3
	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15		84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		55
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200			61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c		199
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.		15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7		86xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	N dvd.		2,31
Prince of Wales Ficolin.	250	8,000	1,000			1)
oyal Flour Mills	2,500	100	200		9	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100			
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	3rd. 1,000	12½	10	5 pr. ct.		InLqdn
	1st Pf. 1,00	10	10	10 pr. ct.		12)
Tresidor & Co	2,00	50	all		6)	950
Thacker & Co	2,50	10	10		10	63
Telephone Co.	9,20	2	25			19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES

Arnot	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	13	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	97	1,10	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	75	2,10	2,300	90	109)
Bellasy	167	1,00	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownagore City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	1550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton seed's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		125
Colaba	500	1,83	1,83	16	22)
Dr. New Issue	350	1,000	1,00	all	240
English Press and Manfg.	400	253		45 dvd	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	13)	
French	300	500	all	Rs. 35	1,175
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	50	10)	445
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475
Khangaum	240	450	450	115	115
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	800	500	500	32	300
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	63	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	7½ pr. ct.	115-16½
Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Buildings	1,000	100	all	Rs. 40	405
New Borne	1,200	500	500	Rs. 321	171½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 55	590
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 1	120
Sabapathy (Bolary)	600	500	75	Rs25dv	413
Samson	300	500	500	20	68
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	2)	59)
Sind	400	2,000	750	25	1,600
Sorab Wadiaa Mills	1,200	250	250	35	540
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	7½ pr. ct.	175
Volkart		1,00	1800	2)	227½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	99	1,40
Alliance	1,800	0	all	Rs. 25	485
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9per ct.	30
Bombay Unified no any	900	1,000	1,000	30	530
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay Nu. tional Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	980
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49)
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coosia Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,038	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425-30
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	66)
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	2) 593
Hydarabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,10
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Kishengunge Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Loonjee	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	80)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Madhoo United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahipoh Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,400
Maskati	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Gokuldas	1,05	1,000	1,00	70	1,325
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 p.c g.u	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	13)
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	875
Reshon	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,40
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	2,000	2,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	20)
Swadeshi India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	30)
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	80	1,000	1,00	60	55)
Vishnukar Lukhmidas Kapadia C. Mill Co Ld.	994	60	900	15	300
Victoria Mills	55	1,00	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wagle Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		700
Union Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000		450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
Quina Leaf	"	25-1	Nominal.
Public Bar Gold old	"	24-14	"
do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-5	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	16-2	
Do. Dragons	"	16-	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	98	
Do. 171 do.	"	98-3	
Canadian Dollars	"	101	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	205	"
Five Francs	"	390	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, 2 p.m.
Kamp and Company, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Malwa (s), from Shanghai; Nizam (s), Hongkong; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Marq. Basquehem sailed yesterday for China, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., sharp (weather permitting).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Nizam yesterday; and the s. s. Hoseinee left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kalpino entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Malwa yesterday.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Gopal Sonoo, a mill-hand, employed in the Presidency Mill, had his right hand accidentally injured while at work there. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where one of the fingers of his injured hand was amputated.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.—We would remind our readers that to-night is the last night of the visit of the Willard Opera Company to Bombay, and to-morrow they leave for Colombo. "Paul Jones" will be performed, and it is hoped that the play-lovers of Bombay, will give them a good send-off.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The "Laidlaw and Whiteway," Handicap. This race proved highly interesting, and resulted as follows:—Heat No. 1: R. Pile, 1; G. F. Herketh, 2; and C. H. Roe, 3. Heat No. 2: T. de G. Derry, 1; J. H. James, 2; and F. J. Taylor, 3. Heat No. 3: Wm. Penton, 1; W. Penny, 2; and C. Schneider, 3.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Ganpat Narayen, a Hindu, aged twenty-seven years, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Khandala, sustained severe injuries to his forehead and his back by his having fallen into No. 2 hold, a distance of about twenty feet. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game at 5-30 to-day (Tuesday); sides will be arranged on the ground. All members of the Gymkhana and Rangers' Club are requested to turn up and bring two jerseys if possible. The tournament for which several entries have been already received takes place on 18th to 23rd September, and the committee wish to impress upon players the necessity of turning out to all games, whether the weather be wet or dry.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) to-day:—

Quadrille	Arcadia ..... C. Coote.
Overture	Le Duc D'olonne..... Auber.
American Barn Dance (Scottische)	Elliot.
Polka	Trecadero ..... E. Youden.
Selection	The Nautch Girl..... Solomon.
Valse	Beauty's Daughters. Lowthin.

MONETARY DIFFICULTY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Sadashiv Street, touching the death of a Hindu, named Vinayak Narayan, aged twenty-seven years, lately a clerk in the Agra Bank. The deceased was in debt to the extent of Rs. 400, and he asked his brother to compromise it. The brother promised to do so, provided the deceased paid it back by monthly instalments of Rs. 25 or 30. The deceased would not consent to this proposal, and threatened to commit suicide. At about 8 a.m., on Sunday last, the deceased was found lying in his room, breathing stertorously. Medical aid was immediately brought into requisition, and the stomach was pumped out, but the deceased did not survive and died at 11-45 a.m. on the same day. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he administered to himself.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good charged Balkrishna Madhoo, an old offender, before Mr. Moroji Cassinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the accused broke open the lock on the door of a shop, belonging to Appa Luximon, a dealer in tea, at Khetwady Back Road, and was going to enter it, when he was arrested by Constable Good, who in company with two police sepoys was going on his round at the time. On searching the person of the accused, two implements of house-breaking were found. On making further inquiries, Constable Good ascertained that the accused had come out of the jail only about a month ago after having undergone one year's imprisonment with hard labour. The accused admitted one previous conviction, but denied the present charge, and said that he had turned over a new leaf. The Magistrate convicted him, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

MOONSOON SEASON.

The following is the result of the seventh Spoon Competition, held at Colaba, on Saturday last:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Corpl Taylor	21	28	49a
Sergt-Major Beckerleg	18	30	48b
Gunner Lane	16	28	42c
Major Roughton	20	22	42d
Bomb Martin	20	17	37
Gunner Bonp	21	21	37
Gunner Penton	19	17	36
Bomb Kirkbride	15	18	33
Bomb Torhurst	22	11	33
Gunner Forsyth	18	6	24
Bomb Geddes	17	7	24
Gunner Proctor	16	4	20
Gunner Illsley	10	9	19
Gunner Catchpole	9	8	17
Gunner Lord	8	8	16
Sergt Randle	13	0	13
Gunner Wylie	6	6	12

(a) Handicapped 12 points; (b) handicapped 8 points Winner 2nd Spoon; (c) handicapped 4 points; (d) Winner of 1st Spoon.

We were glad to see so many Recruits compete, and hope they will continue to do so. The next competition will be on September 2.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	68 0	57 26	55 92	55 12
Monday, August 21	0 10	.....	0 15	.....
Total	68 10	57 26	56 07	55 12
Total fall to August 21st, 1892	64 40	56 57	55 39	53 1
Total fall to August 21st, 1891	74 40	53 59	56 13	50 45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending August 12, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,186	23,629	1,557	...	4,821	...
Goods	29,311	25,978	3,333	...	..	12,259
Other earnings	2,719	3,111	...	692	...	3,945
Weekly total.	62,216	56,018	4,228	..	...	..
Aggregate	3,91,137	4,02,520	...	...	..	11,383

We understand that Mr. F. C. Danvers, the Superintendent of Records at the India Office, who was recently commissioned to make researches into the archives in the public libraries at Lisbon and Evora, with a view of throwing light on the history of the Portuguese domination in India, is now to visit Holland, under the orders of Lord Kimberley, and to examine the records at the Hague for documents pertaining to the early Dutch settlements in India. Mr. Danvers's report on his former researches has recently appeared in the shape of an octavo volume, published by order of the Secretary of State for India; and his forth-coming investigations are expected to result in historical discoveries of fully equal interest.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address: HECBART CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

ALLEGED DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

SHAVAKSHAH DHUNJEEBHOY vs. H. A. ACWORTH, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for malicious prosecution, unlawful arrest and detention in custody, and false imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages from the defendant under the following circumstances. He is the owner of certain premises at Gowalia Tank Road and was served in the end of December 1891 with a notice from the defendant to do certain works upon his premises under section 232 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. In February 1892, the plaintiff was served with a summons, taken out at the instance of the defendant, to appear before the second Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge of not having drained his premises in compliance with the said notice. Plaintiff attended before the magistrate on the date of the summons, but the hearing was postponed till the 24th March 1892. On the 17th February 1892, the plaintiff wrote a letter to the defendant, asking the drainage department to do the work required and offering to pay the expenses thereof. The plaintiff received a reply to the letter on the 21st March, signed by the acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and replied thereto on the following day. He received from the defendant a letter dated 23rd March 1892, informing him that a fresh summons had been issued against him for not complying with the requirements of the notice served on him. Plaintiff accordingly did not attend the Police Court on the 24th March, expecting to be served with another summons, but on the 25th, he read in a newspaper that a warrant had been applied for, and obtained against him for not having attended on the 24th. The plaintiff therefore went to the Police Court and surrendered himself, showing to the magistrate the letter of the 23rd March and explaining why he had not attended on the 24th. A note was made of the plaintiff's surrender, and he was told by the magistrate to appear on the 7th April. On that day, one of the engineers of the municipality, with his subordinates and a licensed plumber, visited the plaintiff's premises and pointed out to the plumber the works that were required to be done. The engineer also told the plaintiff that the hearing of the summons would be postponed for a fortnight, and that he need not attend the Police Court on that day. The plaintiff again attended the Police Court on the 21st April, but was told to appear again on the 28th April and did so appear. On that day, Mr. Bragg, of the Drainage department, met the plaintiff at the Police Court and told him he might go away and gave him to understand that the matter had been settled. The said works were completed on the 26th April, and passed and approved by the Municipal authorities. The plaintiff heard nothing more about the matter until the 31st May 1892, when at 8-45 in the morning, he was arrested by a police constable, who was accompanied by a Parsee Inspector of the defendant, in execution of the warrant issued on the 24th March, to which the plaintiff had surrendered as aforesaid. He was taken in custody to the Chowpatty police station, then to the station at Khetwady, and thence to the Girgaum Police Court, where he was placed before the second Presidency Magistrate at 12 oclock, having been kept in custody till then. He was then released on his depositing Rs. 25 as security for his appearance whenever required. On the 8th June 1892, the plaintiff received from the acting Executive Engineer a letter, to which he replied on the following day. On the 16th June 1892, the plaintiff again appeared in the Police Court, and the said summons against him was withdrawn, and the application of the defendant for the costs of the summons and execution was refussd. Plaintiff submitted that, under the above circumstances, the institution of the proceedings against him and the continuance thereof were malicious, and without reasonable and probable cause; and that his arrest and detention was improper, wrongful, and illegal; and that he was entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 10,000, as damages for the malicious prosecution, wrongful arrest, detention in custody, and false imprisonment.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof. He said that a notice, under section 232 of the Bombay Municipal Act, to do certain drainage works on his premises at Gowalia Tank Road, was served on the Plaintiff on the 11th June 1891. Thereafter correspondence ensued on which the defendant could rely as showing the great forbearance shown to the plaintiff by the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality. As the work required to be done was necessary and urgent, the plaintiff was served with a second notice under the said section on the 21st December 1891. As the plaintiff did nothing in compliance with the notice served on him, proceedings were taken against him in the Girgaum Police Court under section 471 of the Municipal Act, and a summons was issued against the plaintiff and made returnable on the 25th February 1892, and on that day postponed for hearing to the 10th March 1892,and subsequently also to the 24th March 1892. Letters then passed between the plaintiff and the Drainage Department of the Municipality. The defendant said that a particular letter was written under some misapprehension, as no summons had been issued or was necessary. That letter, however, had nothing to do with the plaintiff's non-attendance at the Police Court on the 24th March 1892 as alleged, inasmuch as the same was not delivered until the evening of that day. On the 24th March 1892 the case was called on in the Girgaum Police Court,and the plaintiff not appearing, the Magistrate issued a warrant against him for arrest for failure to obey the summons of the Court. The defendant did not apply for and obtain the warrant as was suggested in the plaint. No communication was made by the plaintiff to any of the Municipal authorities on the subject of the warrant which had been issued. On the 7th April 1892 the work required to be done was pointed out to the plaintiff, and the hearing of the summons was on the same day postponed to the 21st April 1892 to give the plaintiff an opportunity of carrying out the work. On the 16th April 1892 the plaintiff was urged by a letter of that date to take the matter in hand at once. On the 21st may 1892 the work having been begun, the hearing of the case was postponed for a fortnight, and subsequently other postponements were taken,until on the 16th June 1892 the summons was withdrawn, the plaintiff having by that time carried out the required work. The defendant said that the works were not completed on the 26th April 1892 as alleged, and that neither he nor any of the Municipal authorities,caused or had anything to do with the arrest of the plaintiff on the 31st May 1892 save and except that a sub-inspector who knew nothing about the issue of the warrant pointed out to the police officer, at his request, the plaintiff, as the person who appeared to be named in a warrant, which the police officer had with him for service. The defendant denied that he was in any way responsible for the arrest or what followed thereupon. He also denied that the institution of the proceedings against the plaintiff and the continuance thereof were malicious and without reasonable and probable cause, or that the arrest and detention in custody of the plaintiff was improper, wrongful, and illegal as alleged. He further denied that the plaintiff had suffered damages; and under all these circumstances, the defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The evidence in the case has not yet been finished.

MONSOON SPORTS.

THE following is the programme of events for monsoon sports to take place to-morrow (Wednesday) on the "maidan" behind the Marine Lines, to start at 5 p. m.

Tentpegging over a 2 foot hurdle (*a*) horses, (*b*) ponies.

Jumping competition, (*a*) horses (*b*) ponies.

Despatch Stakes.—To send one pony to the trees, bridled but not saddled, in charge of a syce. Competitors riding another pony start from winning post, gallop to trees; dismount and unsaddle—saddle second pony and gallop back.

Post, Bucket and Ball Race.—Competitors to take a Polo Ball off a post and drop it into a bucket at full gallop.

Pony Scurry.

THE German Federal Council has passed the Bill, authorising an increase of 50 per cent. in the duties on goods imported from Russia. The Bill is accompanied by a sketch of the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Russia, which have lasted nearly three years. The blame for the present crisis is thrown on Russia, who has refused to accede to Germany's demands. An Imperial ukass has been issued in St. Petersburg, authorising the imposition of maximum tariff duties upon all imports from countries levying higher duties on Russian than other imports. Consequently a decree was officially published at St. Petersburg on Aug. 2, imposing an additional duty of 50 per cent. on all German imports, and raising to one rouble per ton, the tonnage dues payable by German vessels.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of 15th instant:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th August 1893, applying for an additional grant of Rs. 668 on account of the repair of the Pilot Schooners as the budget allotment of Rs. 1,100 has already been exceeded by Rs. 68 and Rs. 600 is estimated as the probable requirement during the remaining portion of the year.

Resolution.—The additional grant applied for is sanctioned by re-appropriation from the provision for replacement of Schooners, Item 26, Section X, of the Budget.

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 1921, dated 9th August 1893, reporting that the budget grant of Rs. 500 for repairs to Swing Bridge Floors has been exhausted; and requesting sanction to the expenditure of a further sum of Rs. 550 to finish the repairs; and stating that it may be met from the allotment for "Engine House Stores and Repairs."

Regulation.—An additional grant of Rs. 550 is sanctioned by re-appropriation from the provision for Engine House, Stores and Repairs, Item 55, Section III, of the Budget as recommended.

Read Trustees' Resolution No. 241, dated 1st August 1893, deferring consideration of the Acting Docks Superintendent's letter No. 4119, dated 15th July 1893, recommending the provision of doors with locks to the staircases of sheds No. 15 and E and of an enclosure 45 by 25 feet in the latter shed for the safe keeping of boxes of records.

Read Memo. from the Engineer, dated 25th July 1893, estimating the cost of:—Doors to the staircases of the two sheds at Rs. 75 each shed Rs. 150; Enclosure in E Shed Rs. 450:—Rs. 600. Read Memo. from the Acting Docks Superintendent, No. 4557, dated 31st july 1893, stating, with reference to an enquiry made, that the area to be enclosed may be reduced to 35 by 25 feet. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 7th August 1893, reporting that if the partition is reduced to 35 feet in length, it will only save Rs. 24, and, if it is also reduced to 8 feet in height, the saving will be Rs. 167. Read memo. from the Acting Docks Superintendent, No. 5085, dated 10th August 1893, stating that a fence of lattice work 8 feet high will be sufficient protection for the record boxes.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 150 in fixing doors to the staircases of sheds E and No. 15 and of Rs. 283 in partitioning off a portion of shed E for records is sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 209, dated 12th August 1893, approving of the proposals of the Trustees both as regards the site and the design of the proposed pier at Ballard Road.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 15th August 1893, reporting that Mr. Edward Christopher, Russell, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, was after performing 14 days' probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers; and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government to be addressed in the usual terms.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Memo from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 235-G, dated 5th August 1893, communicating a resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, directing that orders be issued to the Accountant-General from the Financial Department, to credit the Trustees' Capital Account with Rs. 10,000 in settlement of the claim for the Port Trust land enclosed within the precincts of the Arsenal at Bombay. Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, No. C-5778, dated 20th July 1893, requesting that iron rods forming part of the partitions of 18 godowns in the Opium Warehouse be stiffened, with the Engineer's estimate of cost amounting to Rs. 162.

Note.—It is proposed to sanction the estimate.

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 11th Aug. 1893.	For week ending 11th Aug. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	16
" out of "	16	14
" transported	11	10
" attended to	..	2
" warped	1	..
Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks:—		
A. PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	7
" left	5	6
" remaining in dock	11	14
B VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	7	5
" left	10	3
" remaining in dock	9	10
C MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.		
For week to 12th Aug., 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
None	None	None

CRICKET.

THE ORDNANCE C. C. *VS.* THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

THE return match between the above teams was played on the R. I. M. ground, on Saturday last, and ended in a win for the home team by 67 runs. Messrs. St. John 28, Bharucha 38 not out, and Beaumont 11, played well for the R. I. M. For the visitors, Pincent took 6 wickets for 37 runs, and for the home team Beaumont took 5 for 12 runs and Burjorjee 4 for 25. The following is the full score:—

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.

Lieut St John, c W Jackson, b Gynan	23
Lieut Wilson, b Pincent	8
Mr Burjorjee, b W Jackson	1
Lieut Vines, b Pincent	5
Mr J Bharucha, not out	38
Capt Holland, b Pincent	0
Lieut Beaumont, b Pincent	11
Sub-Lieut Willcock, c and b Pincent	5
Lieut Mitchell, b Pincent	0
Mr Taylor, b P Jackson	2
Sub-Lieut Locke, b Gynan	3
Extras	14
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pincent	185	37	10	6
W Jackson	55	30	3	1
Gynan	40	17	0	2
P Jackson	45	10	2	1

Pincent bowled one wide.

THE ORDNANCE C. C.

1st Innings.

Birks, run out	5
Goble, b Burjorjee	4
W Jackson, b Beaumont	1
P Jackson, st Mitchell, b Burjorjee	4
Walmsley, b Beaumont	1
W G Beaumont, b Beaumont	0
Pearcey, b Beaumont	6
Holborn, c Beaumont, b Burjorjee	0
Gynan, b Beaumont	9
Pincent, not out	7
Barrett, st Mitchell, b Burjorjee	0
Extras	4
Total	41

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Beaumont	45	12	4	5
Burjorjee	45	25	1	4

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

33-93—In person—Moolchand Hemraj and another vs Hunmunmul Ramdass and others—Arjasir, H and D.

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

306-13—Roughton and B—Hakim Derisa Shamlal and others—Ganpatrao Morojee—Jayakar Daptsari—J and F.

513-93—Chanik W and S—Munjee Nathoobhoy and another vs Damodher Soonderdas—Tyabjee and D.

326 93—Thakurdas D and C—Deojee Vasoonjee and another vs Brijlal Rambarilas and others—Turner and H.

318-93—Bhai shunker and K—Goculbhai Moolchand vs Motichand Harakchand and another—Framjee and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

389-92—Brown & M—Purshotam Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

ALL the latest news by wire, calling for notice in this column, was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes;—

Public Deposits at Head Office	...Inc.	Rs.	10,40,119
„ „	Branches... Dec.	„	1,76,073
Other Deposits	..... Inc.	„	15,49,871
Government Securities	..... Inc.	„	1,96,394
Other authorized „	..... Nil	„	Nil
Loans	.....Dec.	„	12,13,422
Bills Discounted and purchased	...Dec.	„	1,94,499
Balances with other Banks	.....Inc.	„	65,573
Cash	.....Inc.	„	37,00,206

The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates of interest and discount by one per cent. last Thursday, making the minimum stand at the exceptionally low rate even for the monsoon months of 3 per cent. was the natural consequence of the utter stagnation of business caused by the riots, supervening upon an already abnormally dull state of trade. The step taken by the directors last week, however, has not had the effect of altering the complexion of the Bank's Returns, a further large addition of 37 lakhs having been made in the week under notice, to the Cash Balance, which stood on Saturday evening at 387½ lakhs; while all the items on the Return which go to indicate the state of the trade demand for Money, show a continued falling off in that direction. The increase in Private Deposits was much less last week than in the week preceding; but in Loans, on the other hand, the decrease had been greater; while in Bills Discounted, a sensible diminution took the place of a small addition; the total falling off in trade requirements being represented by 29¼ lakhs, against a diminution of 40¾ lakhs in the previous weeks. The Cash Balance was further increased by a material addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, only counterbalanced to a small extent by a decrease at the head office.

COTTON.—Prices have declined to-day Re. 1 per candy, all round, in a quiet market; but there has been more business doing. Exporters have bought 500 bales, consisting of 200 each of Compta Ginned, at 189; and Akote, at Rs. 195; and 100 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 170; while tha Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 300 Sheaganm, at Rs. 185-8; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 186; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 171; Nugger, at Rs. 174; Khundwa, at Rs. 189; and Mulkapur, at Rs. 172 per candy.

The want of more rain was still being felt in some of the Cotton districts of the Bengal and Dhollera circles, according to this morning's official reports by wire; but otherwise the plants were flourishing; and the condition of the crop on the whole was favourable. At Julgaum and Barsee, in the Oomrawathi circle, the plants were in flower, and could scarcely look better than they did in the latter district, while they were healthy in the former; at Broach the crop was flourishing; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, there had been rain, and Cotton sowing had begun.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the abstention from work of the cartmen engaged in carrying grain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	325	bales.
Wheat	8,007	owts.
Linseed	1,302	„
Rapeseed	4,841	„
Castorseed	2,030	„
Rice	3,427	„

FREIGHTS are quiet again, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Three months' sight Credits opened this morning at 1s. 3 5-16d., and Bank remittance at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¾d. for Demand; but owing to a press telegram with reference to Council Bills on India, native speculators came early into the Fort, and bought as much as they could get at from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 3d. Demand, for August-September delivery, and, at the close, 1s. 2 15-16d. Demand was quoted. It is estimated that close upon £200,000 of Bank Paper was taken to-day; and whether this is in liquidation of previous purchases, or is to be again placed on the market, remains to be seen; meantime, however, until the Secretary of State can be brought to listen to reason and the repeated remonstrances of the Government of India, business, which has been sadly interrupted by the late riots, will practically come to a stand-still altogether; for Importers and Exporters alike are afraid of entering into fresh business. In three months' sight Merchants' Paper we hear of very little offering for any delivery, sellers preparing to sit out until things become more settled; and we again close demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee	
Do.	Telegraphic .....1s. 2 7/8d.	„	
Do.	3 months' sight...1s. 3d.	„	
Credits	do. .....1s. 3 3-16d.	„	
Francs 3	do. .....1-60½ to ¼d.	„	

these quotations being for August-September delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining and rates for Fours have receded to 106¾ for cash, and 106 11-16 for this month's settlement, which were the closing quotations. The new 3½ per cent. Loan is quoted at 97.

SHARES have been very quiet in tone, with next to nothing doing; and the only changes on our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Mill shares; and of Re. 1¼ on Mazagon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 19, as compared with the statement of August 12, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	August 12. Rs.	August 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,01,479	51,41,526
Do. at Branches	38,40,448	36,64,375
Other Deposits	4,17,87,592	4,33,37,463
Post Bills	7,460	7,709
Cash Credits, undrawn	40,33,513	39,99,446
Rs.	6,91,70,192	7,15,41,582
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,03,41,462	1,10,37,856
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,69,145	77,75,479
Loans do. do. do.	77,50,682	65,37,200
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	69,45,503	67,51,007
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,886		
Applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps; &c.	20,137	21,917
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks	2,30,378	3,04,951
Cash and Currency Notes	3,50,19,999	3,57,30,186
Rs.	6,91,70,192	7,15,41,582

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 15, as compared with the statement of August 8, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	August 8. Rs. A. P.	August 15. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	50,00,000 0 0	50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,59,63,317 1 10	1,46,07,439 12 5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,07,07,758 10 2	5,40,93,182 3 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,67,390 0 8	4,23,155 6 11
Sundries	20,13,046 6 5	20,13,622 4 9
Rs.	9,43,72,012 3 1	9,63,37,400 0 1
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	80,21,201 0 0	83,35,833 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	53,90,163 8 0	51,96,088 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,39,489 1 3	82,19,475 8 6
Discounts on do.	1,01,91,434 2 2	99,01,158 11 9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,57,72,519 7 4	1,69,11,517 10 4
Balances with other Banks	4,75,328 3 2	5,06,328 6 11
Bullion	8,794 15 7	8,427 1 0
Dead Stock	12,60,5 0 11 2	12,57,403 6 2
Stamps	9,039 7 6	8,897 1 6
Sundries	15,71,320 10 11	15,23,553 14 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,89,94,193 12 6	1,81,03,030 6 7
Do. at Branches	2,58,21,957 3 6	2,52,62,776 5 0
Rs.	9,43,72,012 3 1	9,63,37,400 0 1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 15:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,16,668	Inc.
Do. at Branches	19,93,005	Dec.
Other Deposits	33,85,423	Inc.
Post Bills	44,235	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,17,557	Inc.
Loans	3,79,988	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,87,275	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	11,38,993	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	3,98,698	do.
Do. at Branches	5,93,181	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ARMSTRONG—BAIRD—At Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. J. H. Sellar, M.A., Sydney Armstrong, second son of the late Mr. Charles Armstrong, of Trestwich, Manchester, to Alice Louise, third daughter of J. P. Baird, Esq., J.P., Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANKS—August 16, at Puri, the wife of C Banks, M B. D P H, of a son.
HICKSON—August 18, at 6, Moira Street, the wife of F G Hickson, of a son.
KINGSLEY—At Jaboka, Sonari, Assam, the wife of G N Kingsley, of a son, prematurely born, who survived his birth only a short while.
LEWIS—August 7, at Adolphus Cottage, Murree, the wife of Mr J T Lewis, of a son.
MAIDEN—August 9, at Masulipatam, the wife of Mr J W Maiden, Agent, B I S N Coy. (Ld), of a daughter.
WALKER—August 15, at Cocconada, the wife of the Rev James A K Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CASTLE—DORAN—August 16, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, M A, Rowland Constantine, second son of Major-General F J Castle, to Amelia Adeline, second daught r of H Doran, Esq, Calcutta.
MORRIS—UNDERWOOD. KEELING—UNDERWOOD—August 15, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon W Weston Elwes, M A, assisted by the Rev H C Parker, M A, Robert Morris, C S, son of W H Morris, Esq, to Margaret Lily, eldest daughter of Col T O Underwood, I S C, Examiner in Hindustani, and Mrs Underwood; and at same time, and place, Hugh Trowbridge, eldest son of Edward Trowbridge Keeling, to Edith Madeline, second daughter of Colonel T O Underwood, I S C, Examiner in Hindustani, and Mrs Underwood.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, August 15, at Turcoulsah, Chumparun, from a fall from his horse, J Charles Campbell, Indigo Planter, aged 30 years.
HANSON—August 13, at Kulianah, C J Hanson, Sub-Assist Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department.
LEWIS—At Adolphus Cottage, Murree, Gastan Dashwood, the son of Mr J T and Ida Isabela Lewis.

THE NARRATIVE
OF THE
MAHOMEDAN
AND
HINDU RIOTS
OF AUGUST 1893
IN BOMBAY,
As it appeared from Day to Day in the *Bombay Gazette*,
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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1893.

MANY of our contemporaries have exercised their talents in trying to trace the origin of the Bombay riots, and if their success has not been equal to their ingenuity, the fault is not to be imputed to them. We are too near the riots to guage their true import and discern their true cause. In China when riots break out against the Missionaries, everyone writes to the Anglo-Chinese press to prove that they were solely due to the posting of calumnious placards, and the dissemination of anti-missionary literature. The inference is that certain Mandarins had failed in their duty in not suppressing lampoons and scurrilous pamphlets and putting the writers in the pillory. But we who are at a distance see things in a more correct perspective; and we ask, as Mr. Guntry asks in the *Fortnightly Review*, what causes literati to write, and the common people eagerly to read, the inflammatory literature. That writer very pertinently suggests that the prominence given to this apparent cause of all the trouble which perplexes ministers and the admirals in Chinese waters, may have the effect of diverting attention from the true source of the disturbances. Why should pamphlets be written, and what is more read, if there be no reason good or bad for writing and reading them? This reasoning might well be applied to the endeavour to find the origin of the riots which well nigh reduced Bombay to anarchy in the disturbances at Prabhas-Patan, where according to one account the Mahomedans massacred a large number of Hindus without any provocation, and according to the other, a peaceful procession of Mahomedans carrying their taboots to the river, were wantonly stoned by a Hindoo mob, and several of their number killed. In either case the question arises why should Mussalmans slay Hindus at Prabhas-Patan; why should Hindus stone Mussalmans?. The rioting in a remote part of the State of Junaghur did not cause the riots at Rangoon, and in the North of India, which preceded it in date, while resembling it as one Indian riot resembles another, in having a quasi-religious motive for its excuse or pretext. It is more reasonable to suppose that all the riots had a common origin than that the Bombay riots were due to what happened in Kathiawar. A wave of disturbance, by no means confined to this Peninsula, can be followed on the map from Rangoon to Rome, from Alighur to Nimes, from Bombay to the Welsh mining districts. Traces of the malefic influence have been noticeable even in the House of Commons. It is for experts to say whether it is in any way co-related to the solar emanations which have now for the second time this year made Europe as hot as Africa. While riots break out like the influenza in countries so far apart as Burmah and South Wales, it would be the part of wisdom to adjourn to a more convenient season the inquiry whether the disease was imported into Bombay from Kathiawar, or was diffused like anthrax by the otherwise unoffending cow.

For these reasons we by no means echo the demand made by certain of our contemporaries, that there shall be an official inquiry into the origin of the Bombay riots. Such an inquiry would lead to a great deal of contradictory evidence being given, and it is to be feared to much false swearing—but it would not lead to the charity which thinketh no evil. The Government, we venture to submit, would do well to be guided in this matter by the example set by the Speaker and the Leaders of the House of Commons, who deprecated the proposal to hold an inquest into the origin of certain regrettable incidents in Westminster on the express ground that it was best to avoid what could not fail to prove "an entangling, an invidious and, from some points of view, an irritating inquiry." Without any formal investigation facts, which are already known, and others which have hitherto escaped attention, afford sufficient guidance to the authorities, who have to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such outbreaks. One lesson conveyed is that if riots are not to assume unmanageable dimensions there must be a sufficient force available to deal with the first symptoms of disturbance. Had the Acting Commissioner been able to dispose of fifty sowars and as many European Constables to strengthen the police stationed in the neighbourhood of the markets, on Friday week, there might have been some arrests, but there would probably have been no riot. Many incidents which passed almost without notice when the riots were in full course are now called to mind, and show how much on the alert the Hindu community was to repel and even forestall attack. Within an hour of the first outbreak on Friday week at the Jumma Musjid, and immediately after the police had succeeded in driving the Mahomedan rioters towards the Bhendi Bazaar, two ladies, accompanied by a little girl, drove from Colaba to Pydhownee, intending to pass along the Bhendi Bazaar towards the Victoria Gardens. The police stopped them, and stated that the route in question was not open, as fighting was going on there, but recommended that they should proceed along Jugjeevun Keeka Street in the direction of the Byculla Club, a locality supposed to be quite unaffected by the outbreak. The street in question is inhabited chiefly by Hindus, and there was no reason to suppose that the locality was at all disturbed. The ladies proceeded as directed. Just when the carriage entered Jugjeevun Keeka Street the Hindus who were already on a war footing at once attacked the driver, who happened to be a Mussulman, savagely beat him, and then set upon the ladies, pulled them out of the carriage, and beat them also. Some respectable Hindus ran promptly to their rescue, and enabled them to get into a temple, where they remained until an opportunity offered to enable them to get back to Colaba. The ladies have since been under surgical treatment, and the poor little child has not yet recovered from the fright. It is certain that the Hindus were by no means taken by surprise when fighting began on Friday week. They predicted some days before that there would be fighting, and when it came they were ready to meet the Mussulmans half-way. The Hindus turned on their Mahomedan neighbours in distant parts of the city at the first rumour that the rioting had begun, and owing to their overwhelming superiority of numbers, inflicted on the whole more injuries than they received. Considering the wide extent and serious character of the riots, and the exposed position in which the troops and the police were often placed, and the recklessness with which they were often attacked, it is surprising that so small a proportion of the casualties should be due to the repressive action of the public force, especially when we remember that some of the regiments are armed with the Lee-Metford rifle and bayonets of the newest pattern. By far the greater part of the casualties are due to the fierceness and the readiness to kill of the rioters themselves. A Mussalman attacked Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and struck him a heavy blow on the hand—an audacious outrage for which the aggressor paid dearly on the spot. Other hands flung heavy stones from the windows and roof of a house at the Commissioner, one of which passed close to his head and struck his arm; had it fallen where it was intended it must have killed the Chief of Police.

The Mussulmans were more ready to resist and attack the European police and the troops than the Hindus; and it was owing to this fact that more Mussulmans than Hindus were injured in conflicts with the police and the troops. When bodies of Hindus were ordered to throw down their sticks and iron bars, they laughingly complied, and treated the whole affair as a sort of practical joke; this did not prevent them when the military or the Light Horse moved on, from picking up the sticks and knocking over any solitary Mussulman coming that way. The Mahomedans, when ordered to lay down their weapons, instinctively showed fight, and had to take the consequences. It is the general belief that the number of casualties recorded by no means represents the total of either killed or wounded. Several bodies that were seen in the streets, were never accounted for either at the hospitals or the morgue. It is supposed that some of the dead have been surreptitiously buried by being conveyed into the cemeteries in the capacious catafalques used at Mahomedan funerals. No clerk at the gates cares to pry too curiously when a funeral procession of hundreds of vengeful mourners enter the grounds, chanting the death-song. The number of the injured which were taken to the hospitals, or went there of their own accord, is believed to have been exceeded by that of the victims of the riots who preferred to escape observation in the retirement of their own homes.

YESTERDAY the general perturbation which still afflicts Bombay was exemplified in a quite unexpected sequel to the causeless scare which passed over the whole city on Sunday, through the cry being raised by a Hindu ghatti or cartman, that the Mussulmans were coming. The man who cried wolf was arrested for raising a false alarm, and yesterday his castefellows working as labourers in the Prince's Dock struck work, and insisted on all other labourers turning out also unless the ghatti was released. They maintained that a Mussulman had refused to pay the carter his hire and beat him when he insisted on payment, and they asserted that the police give no justice to Hindus, and let Mahomedans do as they please. This charge is under the circumstances highly creditable to the strict impartiality of the police, who are accused by the Mahomedans of favouring the Hindus, while they disperse or arrest the peaceable Mussalmans without any reason at all. The Acting Commissioner of Police sent Mr. Brewin and several native officers to the Docks to endeavour to persuade the men to return to work, and to check their efforts to force the cart-drivers to join in the strike. Mr. Vincent himself proceeded to the docks and urged the men to act with common-sense. The dock-labourers refused to return to work unless the ghatti who raised the false alarm was liberated, contending that he had not done any harm to any body, while he had been himself illused; and they also stipulated for police protection. This modest demand could hardly be complied with as the labourers formed a threatening body of six or seven thousand excited men who were doing their best to compel the coolies at all the neighbouring bunders to turn out. As a matter of fact, the work of the Docks and of the goods stations of the railways had been brought to a stand. Six of the more obstreperous were arrested, and placed in the afternoon before Mr. Moroji Kashinath, Acting Fourth Magistrate, in the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Brewin charged them with taking part in an unlawful assembly, and refusing to disperse when called upon to do so—an offence which under Section 143 of the Penal Code is punishable with six months' imprisonment or with a fine, or both. Mr. Brewin stated the facts, and acting under the instructions of the Commissioner of Police pressed for an exemplary punishment, which would deter others from compelling labourers to leave their employment. The Acting Fourth Magistrate deemed that the exigencies of justice and public order would be adequately met by a fine of rupees ten each. Mr. Morojee Kashinath's leniency seems to be singularly misplaced at a time when an unlawful assembly may easily pass into riot and murder, entailing the necessity of clearing the streets with sabre and bayonet.

UNHAPPILY those who made the riots have not been the only persons to suffer by them. Three policemen were killed, and many wounded. Soldiers, both European and Native, received se vere injuries. The hardships and exposure from which the troops have suffered during the week have seriously affected the health of many of the men, dysentery and other diseases having appeared. The troops have been now for more than a week on duty for twenty-four hours alternatively under circumstances which rendered it difficult to supply them with regular meals or even sufficient food until it was possible to set up temporary kitchens. What was given them they had to eat under every circumstance of discomfort, and with none of the ordinary conveniences of the barrack or the camp—not even knives or forks being available. The officers were in many cases even worse off than the private, for no meals were served out to them. Now that there has been time to organize things better, some of these disagreeabilities may be expected to disappear. Badly needed shelters from the heavy rain that falls at intervals have been put up for the men and horses; but the exposure and fatigue are still very trying. The exemplary patience and good temper with which the officers and men have borne all discomfort that Bombay and its multiplex population, might again work and sleep in security, deserve and receive general recognition.

THE rules giving European and Eurasian officers of Government, not domiciled in India, an exchange compensation allowance equivalent to the difference between the actual rate of exchange for half his salary and the 1s. and 6d. rate will have effect from the 1st April of the present financial year, 1893-94. The allowance is granted whether any remittance to Europe be made or not. It is therefore to all interests and purposes an addition to the salaries of every officer of Government in the category mentioned. The question everyone is asking is how this supplement can be paid under existing circumstances without imposing additional taxation on the non-officials European, Eurasian, and Native, domiciled or not, who dwell in India. The only way open to the Government to avoid this embarrassment, is to raise the rupee rate to 1-6 for all classes alike—provided that the export trade will not suffer from that course. There may indeed be another way—to come to an understanding with the Government of the United States to re-open the Indian Mints to silver if Congress pass an Act establishing free coinage at a ratio of, say, one in eighteen, which would place the rupee on a new and better basis.

It is notified that the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, the 31st day of August, at 3 p. m.

DR. THEODORE COOKE, C.I.E., has been offered the post of Technical Sub-Director of the Imperial Institute.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTS IN WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A severe conflict took place between the strikers and the police yesterday, at Pontypridd, in which many of the police received severe injuries.

At Ferndale also there was a collision between the police and the strikers who sacked the bakers' shops there.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The French elections so far are in favour of the Republicans. All the Ministers have been re-elected.

ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 21.

Demonstrations marked by the strongest hostility to France, owing to the murder of Italian workmen at Nimes, have taken place at most of the principal towns in Italy. The French Consulates are guarded by Police, and the French Embassy by troops. There has been much cheering for Germany by the mob.

THE RUSSIAN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.

Admiral Avelon has been appointed to the command of the new Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

News from Bangkok states that the King of Siam has received with great ceremony the French Envoy, M. Devilers, who in addressing his Majesty said, he hoped that the transient troubles between the two countries were now smoothed. The King replied most cordially.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The suggestion of a Calcutta paper that a public meeting should be held in Calcutta to protest against the action of the Secretary of State in connection with the Council Bills, is fully approved here. The hope is being expressed that a meeting will be held without delay, and that a similar meeting be held in Bombay, where indignation seems to be generally felt and freely expressed as in Calcutta. It is generally understood that the Government of India are communicating with theSecretary of State immediately on the Hon. Mr. McKay's letter, regarding the action of the India Office in the sale of Council Bills.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot make any final arrangements about his tour till the new Viceroy is appointed, or until he hears whether Lord Lansdowne receives an extension, if Lord Lansdowne is granted an extension he will arrive at Calcutta about Christmas, if not he will be in Calcutta in November to welcome the new Viceroy. It is not unlikely that he will pay a short visit to Madras and Bombay.

The belief in Simla appears to be that Lord Lansdowne will get an extension in order to allow Egypt to settle down sufficiently to enable Lord Cromer to come to India.

MR. MELITUS.

Mr. Melitus, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, will leave Simla, on the 20th September.

Mr. Thornton will officiate for Mr. Melitus in the Home Department.

THE NATIVE CAVALRY LINES COMMITTEE.

The Native Cavalry Lines Committee have not finished their proceedings, and very little interest is being attached to the results of their labours up to date.

THE 2ND KASHMIR INFANTRY.

The 2nd Kashmir Infantry, who have gloriously distinguished themselves on the frontier, will reach British territory in the middle of September. They will probably be received with honour on their arrival.

CRICKET.

GANESH KHIND *VS.* KATHIAWAR ELEVEN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, Aug. 21.

The match between Ganesh Khind team and the Kathiawar Eleven was played to-day, at Ganesh Khind, and after an exciting game resulted in a victory for Lord Harris' team, on the first innings, by sixteen runs. The weather was splendid, and the fielding of the Kathiawar lot extremely good. The following are the scores :—

GANESH KHIND.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H E Lord Harris, b Shivshankar	11	c Leslie, b G Hancock	23	
Col Harris, c Ashby, b Shivshankar	22	c Amir Mian, b Bapasola	13	
Surg-Major Martin, b Shivshankar	9	b Hancock	4	
Capt Stockdale, b Shivshankar	28	b Shivshanker	9	
Capt Fowle, b Shivshankar	0	b Shivshankar	0	
Sergt Elliot, c Bapasola, b Hancock	5	b Shivshanker	12	
Mr Ridgeley, b Shivshankar	10	c Heaton, b Leslie	4	
Private Herron, b Bapasola	9	c Bonn, b Leslie	0	
Capt Gabb, b Bapasola	1	b Leslie	0	
Corpl Sharpe, not out	9	not out	8	
Corpl Phillips, st Ashby, b Bapasola	5	b Shivshankar	2	
Extras	11	Extras	2	
Total	120	Total	91	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bapasola	85	41	1	3	35	22	1	1
Shivshankar	110	42	6	6	84	20	6	4
G Hancock	30	25	2	1	20	18	0	2
N Leslie	..	..	..	..	30	12	1	3

KATHIAWAR ELEVEN.

	1st Innings.
Mr G Hancock, b Sharpe	4
Kumar Vajesing, b Stockdale	5
Mr N C Bapasola, b Sharpe	30
Mr J J Heaton, b Sharpe	0
Captain J S Ashby, c and b Fowle	31
Mr N Leslie, c Herron, b Stockdale	1
Mr H E Bonn, c Herron, b Stockdale	16
Mr F Hancock, b Lord Harris	5
Mr Shivshankar, b Stockdale	3
Mr Amir Mian, not out	0
Mr F CoBeaman, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Corporal Sharpe	103	36	5	3
Captain Fowle	50	30	4	1
Captain Stockdale	65	29	5	4
Lord Harris	16	3	1	1

THE AMIR'S ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The Amir is to be allowed to have his Hotchkiss guns sent up to him as a favour by the Indian Government, but how they are to be transported is apparently a puzzle. The packages are so large that it is certain that they cannot go on mules, and it is doubtful if they can be managed by camels but in some way or other they have got to go.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT KAJURI KACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

A most disastrous fire broke out at Kajuri Kach, the frontier station beyond the Gomal Pass, during a violent dust-storm on Friday. The whole Native Cavalry lines and most of the Native Infantry lines were burnt down, and large quantities of grain, forage, saddlery, accoutrements, and kit were destroyed. Luckily no men or houses suffered, and the fort escaped.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

Final sanction has been accorded for a camp-of-exercise, to be held between the 21st December and 20th January, the force being composed as follows :—K Battery R. H. A., 2nd and 31st Field Batteries, 16th Lancers, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Royal Irish Regiment, East Lancashire Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, and 3rd, 7th, and 9th Bengal Infantry.

TRANSPORTS FOR CHILAS.

Great preparations are being made in the way of additional supplies and transport for Chilas. Some 3,000 transport animals are to be requisitioned from Peshawar district alone.

Captain W. H. Allen, Commissariat Department, has been stopped at Murree, and ordered to proceed to Chilas. His previous experience there should be of great use.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

Latest news from Khelat shows that there may still be some trouble in that quarter, before the State settles down to a new order of things.

On Friday a telegraph wire was severed between Quetta and Khelat, while last news received was to the effect that Gohur Khan had risen 2,000 men, and that Major Peile, in command of the little force at Khelat, was fortifying his position. Five hundred men from each British Regiment in Quetta and four guns were thereupon ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness for marching. The Government of India meanwhile have ordered two Squadrons of the Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad, two mountain guns from Loralai, and the 2nd Beluchis from Hyderabad to move up to Quetta forthwith.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

A widow re-marriage in the Audich Brahman caste, was celebrated this evening under the patronage of the Widow Re-marriage Association with great eclat in a high caste crowded locality. The bride is twenty years old. More than two hundred influential ladies and gentlemen attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Madhavdas Rughnathdas of Bombay in honour of his son's wedding, which was celebrated yesterday, gives a grand evening party to-night.

Mr. Madhavdas Rughnathdas's son married a virgin bride of twelve years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 21.

Orient steamer Oruba, from London, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 21st.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	33⅛

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant R. H. M. Yeates, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Meerut to the Baluchistan command.

Lieutenant A. F. S. Scott, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on transfer to the Sub-Depot, Southern Division, Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant H. S. Sheppard, Royal Engineers, is appointed Company Officer in the Bengal Sappers and Miners; and Lieutenant E. H. E. Green, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Corps.

The Secretary of State has ruled that extra duty pay at 3s. 6d. a day is still admissible to regimental officers performing the duties of acting paymaster of a regiment on the voyage to and from India.

The Secretary of State has approved of the publication of the first two volumes of the historical records of the native army being proceeded with, and the publication of the remaining volumes being deferred.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence to Simla, from date of availment, is granted by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to Colonel T. G. Crawley, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Staff having been nominated to return to England will be detailed by the Principal Medical Officer in India for duty with troops on the homeward voyages during the trooping season of 1893-94.

Captain W. M. Sherston, 18th Hussars, is granted twelve months' leave to England, on private affairs; and Lieutenant S. A. Delme Radcliffe, Hampshire Regiment, six months' leave, on medical certificate; Lieutenant A. K. Blair, 36th Bengal Infantry, has six months' leave to Mussoorie to study the language.

Medical Officers requiring passage for their families should apply to the General Officer Commanding the District in which they are serving, who will arrange with the Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation for allotment of the authorised accommodation in the troopship to which they will be detailed.

Medical Officers—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. White, T. O'Reilly, and T. J. P. Holmes, M. B.; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Fawcett, M. B.; Surgeon-Majors L. B. Ward, J. Powell, E. O. Reynolds, J. Stevenson, M. B., and R. Porter, M. B.; Surgeon, Captains M. W. Russell, C. A. Lane, M. B., J. G. Black M. D., J. Fayrer, M. B., D. M. Saunders, M. D., H. A. Cummins, M. D., G. Bent, G. H. Barefoot, F. R. Newland, M. B., E. S. Marder, C. W. Allport, M. D., J. J. Russell, M. B., J. S. Edye, A. L. F. Bate, W. J. Trotter and T. Du B. Whaite, M. B.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua except San Juan Del Sur interrupted.

Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar mails via Zanzibar close at Aden at 6 a.m. Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Robert Curzon, a ticket-of-leave man, was charged, at the Marylebone police court on Aug. 1, with having stolen two dressing bags, containing jewellery valued a £100, the property of Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, I.S.C., residing near Wrexham, from the departure platform at Paddington railway station; and also with having stolen a dressing bag and jewellery worth about £250 belonging to Major A. Finlay, from the Waterloo Station. He was remanded preparatory to being sent for trial.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—Colonel W. S. Bisset, on whom Colonel Sergeant's mantle as Director-General of the Indian State Railways is about to fall, is one of the ablest and most popular members of the Public Works Department. A Royal Engineer, he was, twenty-seven years ago—almost at the commencement of his service—told off for railway duties in Bengal, and he has practically remained in that sphere ever since, his present post being the agency for the Bombay-Baroda and the Rajputana Railways. During the Madras famine of sixteen years ago Bisset rendered excellent service in the direction of relief works, from which task he was called to take part in the Afghan War of 1878-79. He has had immense experience in railway management, and his appointment has been received with general approval.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

THE NOTTS AND SURREY CRICKET MATCH.

With the advent of the first Monday in August one's thoughts very naturally turn to the old-time rivalry in the cricket field between Notts and Surrey. True, both counties are this year under a cloud. They have been far from uniformly successful, and do not occupy that proud position in the county championship tournament which we almost naturally expect to see them fulfil, remembering their achievements in the near past. Yorkshire have at present such a marked pre-eminence that one is inclined to parody the famous phrase of the Turf and say : "The Tykes first and the rest nowhere." Still, I dare lay a considerable wager there will be some thousands—aye, many thousands of cricket enthusiasts at Kennington Oval next Monday and the following days. The interest in the Notts and Surrey contest is really intense. Last August no fewer than close upon 64,000 people actually paid for admissions. Well, when you come to think about the matter it is not so very wonderful after all. Notts and Surrey have been fighting bitter battles for more than half-a-century. The keen struggles of over thirty years ago have been reproduced owing to the really remarkable revival of Surrey cricket during the last few seasons. The old-time rivalry and the excellence of their teams in these latter days would alone arouse the keenest feelings concerning the performances of the Southern and Midland shires, but to these considerations we must surely add the all important fact that the home and home matches are decided at times of public rejoicing and holiddy-making. Thus, taking one consideration with another, I shall not offer the slightest excuse for devoting this article to idle chatter, to garrulous gossip, and to reflections concerning Notts and Surrey. If you love not gossip pray read no further, but if you care to frivol away a few minutes, I beg of you to persevere.

THEIR FIRST ENCOUNTER : THE SURREY TEAM.

The first match ever played between Notts and Surrey was decided at Kennington Oval on July 17 and 18, 1851, and, moreover, Surrey proved the victors by 75 runs. Among the eleven men of Surrey, I notice the modern Julius Cæsar, who distinguished himself by securing a "pair of spectacles." Then there was Tom Sherman, a native of Mitcham, who was then 25. Sherman, I desire to tell you, was one of a family of 21—the children of J. Sherman, who was himself a well-known cricketer. Still Sherman's 21 must be regarded as a moderate household among Surrey cricketers when we call to mind that Beldham had 39 children—28 children by his first wife, and 11 by his second. At least I state these facts on the authority of Dr. Montgomery, Bishop of Tasmania, "late Captain of the Harrow eleven," and I am sure this gentleman has satisfied himself of the truth of these statements, or he would not have inserted them in his brochure entitled "Old Cricket and Cricketers." The next name in the order of batting is George Brockwell, a native of Kingston, who was a good bat. He has, I believe, a descendant playing with Surrey to-day. I don't know whether the relationship can be traced, but if that is not possible it ought to be. Then there is the renowned Caffyn, most accomplished of scorers—the man whom George Parr took out to Australia and left behind to teach the Cornstalks how to play. That he was a good coach we have ample evidence in these latter days. If you don't believe me, ask Billy Murdoch his opinion. Caffyn belonged to Reigate, and William Martingell was born at Nutfield. Daniel Day came from Streatham. Lord Bessborough says that Martingell and Day were both very fine bowlers. His lordship brought Martingell into notice, and Day was a trundler much after the style of Beaumont at his best. Then Nicholas Felix was playing with Surrey. Everyone who loves cricket lore has heard of Felix, but it is not everyone who can tell you much about him. He was no ordinary man. Some seven or eight years ago I was chatting to George Parr, who had just completed his usual forty winks after dinner. On the walls of Parr's sitting-room hung an engraving of the All England Eleven of 1847. It was from a drawing by Felix which he had made at Wentworth House, the seat of the Earl of Fitzwilliam. I wonder how many amateur cricketers of to-day could draw such a life-like group? George Parr prized this engraving immensely. He told me that Felix was a half-bred performer. His real name was Nicholas Wanostrocht, and he was of German origin, but born at Camberwell in 1804. He styled himself Felix. George Parr, who was not given to exaggeration, told me that Felix was an artist, a musician, a dancer, and a linguist. Lord Bessborough, who knew Felix, has also described him as "one of the cleverest, most accomplished, kind-hearted, and truest friends I ever had." His lordship received a likeness of Felix, done by himself with his left hand when the right was paralysed shortly before his death. Felix invented a "catapult," or a mechanical bowler, and it is said that he learned his play by practising against its deliveries. It is certain that he did not begin his career as a great player until he was 30, but even then he played for the Gentlemen against the Players from 1831 to 1852. Felix, who was a most accomplished batsman, wrote a book called "Felix on the Bat." It is very scarce. I have long been on the prowl for a copy, but it has never come my way yet. Felix also invented the tubular India-rubber gloves, and he sold the invention to Mr. Dark. The only other member of the Surrey eleven to whom I wish to refer is Tom Lockyer, the immortal stumper, who was just then beginning to make his name. He was the Blackham of his day. The first Surrey eleven which defeated Notts was a team of really splendid fellows with superfine cricket powers.

THE NOTTS CAPTAIN : W. CLARKE.

As to the vanquished eleven of Notts on this historic occasion, I must give pride of place to William Clarke, the famous bowler, who probably did more for cricket than can be adequately estimated by any of us present-day commentators or critics. William Clarke, who was born in Nottingham in 1798, was brought up as a bricklayer, but he found that cricket was his sphere. He married the landlady of the Trent Bridge Inn, and laid out and enclosed what is now known the world over as the Trent Bridge cricket ground. There was a meadow at the back of his house, and old Clarke conceived the idea of boarding it in and charging sixpence admission. It was a small enclosure, but good wickets were obtained, and the first county match was played on this piece of turf in 1839. The Nottingham "lambs," who had been accustomed to see the matches free of charge, objected to Clarke's money-making plan. They were inclined to pull the palings down, while they never lost an opportunity of twitting Clarke. They even rejoiced at his downfall when he was batting. On one occasion Clarke, who was not destitute of wit, scored against the public. He was at the wickets and played a ball sharp to point near the ground. The crowd thought that Clarke was caught out and cheered with vehemence. Clarke, well knowing he was not out, walked ten yards away from the wicket to the pavilion. He looked very woe-begone and miserable. Then he suddenly returned and continued his innings amid hearty laughter. Clarke was the founder of the All England eleven, and what this peripatetic band of players did for the game in England no one can really tell. George Parr used to say that Clarke knew more about cricket than any man save and excepting his own faults. Like most bowlers who are captains, he never knew when to take himself off and let somebody else have a turn. Still, Clarke was a really wonderful man. Old Clarke recoguised that cricket required mind. Why was Clarke's slow bowling so successful? Because he bowled with his head. So much for Clarke. In the team was his son Alfred Clarke, so that there were father and son playing together in the same match, a curiosity that was repeated in August 1891, when Richard Daft and his son, Harry Daft, played for Notts against Surrey at the Oval to the astonishment of all England.

OTHER NOTTS PLAYERS.

Among the other Notts players were Frank Tinley, of Southwell, a brother of R. C. Tinley, who was probably the best lob bowler who ever lived. Dick Daft told me that he was the finest bowler of this class that he ever faced. Joseph Guy, another Nottingham man, was a good bat, and took part in the Gentlemen *vs.* Players matches for fifteen years without a break. Then George Parr, the "lion of the North"—who was then young—scored 1 and 23, and his brother Samuel was also in the team. Once upon a time Samuel was thought to be a better cricketer than George, but that opinion was not held very long. Another member of the Notts eleven was Butler Parr, a good all-round man, and a fair wicket-keeper. He scored 4 and 16, although Charley Brown was the stumper in this match. Butler Parr's daughter married Richard Daft, who made his debut as a cricketer against Surrey seven years later, while both Daft's sons—R. P. and H. B.—have also played for Notts against Surrey. James Grundy, fresh-coloured and bright, and always plucky until the last ball had been bowled, and the last run made, was then a great favourite with the Nottingham players and public. From this very year, 1851, down to 1869, Grundy was engaged as a professional at Lord's. He was an honest, upright man, and a valiant cricketer, both with bat and ball. Charley Brown, one of the team, was a first-class all-round cricketer and a bit of a juggler. On two occasions Brown scored over 100, and he certainly was an exceptionally fine cricketer in all branches of the game. He was quickness itself, and could astonish the natives by bowling behind his back. George Butler, a Mansfield man, was a brilliant professional, who took high honours in the world of cricket. Such were the men who took part in the first match between Notts and Surrey. I could write you something interesting about 22 matches of the series, but I fear to tax your patience. Indeed, this first match has run away with my pen so seriously that I must now generalise to a large extent.

NOTTS AND SURREY FORM AT A GLANCE.

These stories—ancient and modern—must be reserved for next Whitsuntide, when the rivals meet at Trent Bridge. Since 1851 Notts and Surrey have in all played 67 matches. I have examined every one of these scores. I find that Surrey have proved victorious on 23 occasions, and Notts on 34—the remaining ten contests having resulted in draws. In the "fifties" and early in the "sixties" there was not much to choose between the two counties; but in the later "sixties," throughout the "seventies" and in the early "eighties" Notts had a decided advantage. Indeed, from 1870 until 1887 Surrey never lowered the colours of Notts at Trent Bridge, and prior to 1887 they had not conquered the Midland team for six seasons. And before 1881 Surrey had only one win since their triumph in 1870. Of late years the balance of power has been altered. In 1884-85-86 the matches were drawn. Then at Whitsuntide in 1887 we all remember how Surrey wilfully threw away their wickets in order to get Notts out a second time. Batsmen knocked their wickets down and simply walked out of their ground to be stumped. Indeed, it was this display of cricket kriegspiel which induced the authorities to frame and pass the rule concerning the right to close one's innings on the last day of a match. However, Surrey won by 157 runs. This was the first of the four successes over Notts right off the reel—as the fishermen say. Indeed, since this memorable match at Whitsuntide, 1887, the rejuvinated Surrey team and the antiquated Notts eleven have fought 13 battles with the result that Surrey have won nine and Notts but four. As Surrey have still some leeway to make up, the best thing they can do next week is to repeat their last victory in May. Notts, however, will do their utmost to draw level. Of late years, however, the Midlanders have not shone resplendent at the Oval.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST INNINGS.

The highest innings which Notts have ever scored against Surrey is 501 at the Oval in 1882, and the lowest 44, for which Notts were dismissed on the same ground both in 1874 and in 1891. The highest total for Surrey is 468 at the Oval in July, 1864, and the smallest 16 on the same ground in July, 1830. This innings of 16 is certainly a cricket curiosity. There was not a double-figure contribution on the side—Maurice Read with 9 being the heaviest scorer. The late Fred. Morley and the sturdy Alfred Shaw bowled unchanged. The former took 7 wickets for 9 runs in 19 overs, and Shaw received 3 for six runs in 20 overs. The wickets fell thus :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3	3	12	12	12	13	15	15	16

"CENTURIES" SCORED.

"Centuries" have been scored against Notts by H. H. Stephenson (119) and T. Lockyer (108) in 1864, Jupp (102 not out) in 1869, W. W. Read (135) in 1885, and R. Abel (103) in 1891. For Notts George Parr rattled up 130 in 1859, Shrewsbury 207 in 1882, Barnes 130 in 1882, Shrewsbury 127 in 1884, W. Scotton 110 not out in 1886, and Gunn 118 in 1889. It may interest some of your readers to know that a remarkable number of famous Notts cricketers have made their debut against Surrey. At random I may mention Richard Daft, George Wootton, J. C. Shaw, Martin McIntyre, Fred. Wild, Gunn, and A. Smith, who now plays for Lancashire. All I can say in conclusion is that I hope the best team will win next week.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bombay public owe you a tribute of gratitude for publishing in your columns authentic and impartial reports of the riots since their commencement; and we have not much to find fault with them. But the connection of the cow preservation agitation with the riots is in our opinion quite illogical. The cow never formed the principal food of the Mahomedans but of the Europeans, who view the movement with great alarm, and who have now found an excellent opportunity to deprecate it. The petition of the Prabhas Mahomedans to their co-religionists in Bombay, describing desecration and destruction of mosques by the Hindus, attended with murders and other atrocities, is the immediate cause that paved its way to these disturbances. To these may safely be added the indifferent treatment given to Set Luxmidass Khimjee by his Excellency, the unwise policy of some of the officials to encourage the Mahomedans, directly and indirectly, against the Hindus, and the articles of your contemporaries. Even the present leaders in your Bombay contemporary's journal will bear out my assertions. The sooner such attempts are abandoned the better for the stability of the English Government.—Yours, &c.,

August 20. INDEPENDENCE.

A SUGGESTION TO THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following in your issue for to-morrow. Last night, at 10-30 p.m., I was driving in a hackney, through Kika Street, to a patient's house. The scare of the riot being still in the minds of the people, the shops were all closed early in the evening, and there were no other lights in the street except the gas-lights. About the middle of the street some police sepoys were driving a number of stray cattle to the pound. The sepoys had no light with them. The horse of the hackney, in which I was driving, bolted at the sight of the cattle, the driver was thrown down and seriously injured and taken to the hospital; I fortunately got only a few bruises on the face and hand. I think if the police sepoys had lights with them, this accident would not have happened. To prevent any such accident in future to other people, I think our able and energetic Police Commissioner will order the sepoys to provide themselves with their usual lights, at least so long as the streets remain deserted on account of the recent riot.—Yours, &c.,

ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED, L.M.S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

This corps gave another of their popular smoking concerts on Saturday night, when a large number were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Songs were sung by Major G. W. Roughton, Captain E. F. Nicholson, B. V. R., Sergeant Marsland, Gunners Barnett, Jeffreys, McAlpin, Messrs. Beniston, Roberts, and others. The recitations by Gunners J. Reed, Forsyth, and Mr. Stephenson were much appreciated. The next item on the "pleasure programme" of the corps, is, we understand, a cinderella dance, which takes place on the 2nd September. Its predecessor was a decided success, but the next one promises to eclipse it.

Consul-General Holmwood, in transmitting to the Foreign Office his commercial report for the last year, speaks hopefully of the prospects of Smyrna and its district. The only obstacle to the progress of trade in this country is the long-continued depression in the produce markets of Europe. The moment that trade so far recovers itself as to leave a margin of profit on shipments from this port, greater areas will be brought under cultivation, and if railway extension keeps pace with the concessions recently granted to European capitalists, a rapid development of the interior of Asia Minor will result.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

HINDU DOCK-LABOURERS AND CART-DRIVERS STRIKE WORK.

Although the peace of the native town remained undisturbed yesterday to the great relief of all concerned, the police had a very trying task to perform in dissuading the dock-labourers and cart-drivers from striking work. Early yesterday morning they made known to their employers their intention to go on strike and they positively refused to work when called upon to do so. The strike, though its incidents are so far peaceful enough, has caused great inconvenience to the commercial community, whose business operations were temporarily brought to a standstill by the suspension of the usual means of transport. The dock-labourers induced the cart-drivers to join the strike, and there was soon a stoppage of traffic at the Prince's and Victoria Docks and Mandvi Bunder. The places where the interminable strings of carts are usually to be found were deserted by the cart-drivers, and the work of shipping the goods was suspended. The labourers refused to unload goods from the ships for money or any other inducement. The crowds of dock-labourers were seen in the vicinity of the Prince's Dock moving to and fro in an excited mood.

Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, being apprised of the strike, sent Mr. Brewin, Sirdar Abdulally, Mr. Jones, Mr. Sweeney, Inspector Framji, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao to persuade the dock-labourers and cart-drivers to resume their work. The latter yielded, but the dock-labourers were obstinate, and refused to go back to work unless the police afforded them special protection. It appeared that they were smarting under a wrong, alleged to have been done to one of their co-religionists. They alleged that a Mussalman hired a Ghatti to take some goods to his house. The Ghatti did so, but he was not paid for his services by the Mahomedan, who assaulted him when asked to pay the hire. This happened at Chunam Kiln Road from where the Ghatti ran past several streets crying out that the Mahomedans had renewed their attack on the Hindus. The Ghatti was arrested by the police for raising a false alarm, and locked up at the Pydhownee chowkey. The labourers alleged that the protection given them was not sufficient, and that their casteman, who was arrested by the police, had not done wrong to anybody. This is the reason they assigned for having struck work yesterday.

THE WORK OF THE DOCKS PRACTICALLY STOPPED.

At mid-day the strike assumed an alarming aspect, and its effects were widely felt. The business at the goods yards of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways was brought to a standstill. Fortunately the carting agents and other contractors had their own carts, which were utilised in conveying the goods consigned to different merchants. Some of the Hindu cart-drivers in the employ of the agents refused to work, and this made matters worse. The number of dock-labourers is about five or six thousand, and the police had great difficulty in keeping them under control. Had they created any disturbance the police would have had a bad time of it as no police force was kept near the docks. Several cart-drivers continued to ply their carts, but they were compelled to strike by the dock-labourers, who threatened to assault the drivers if they refused to join them in the strike. They unyoked the bullocks of a number of carts. Their example was immediately followed by the coolies working in the Furniture Bazar. They also refused to work and matters reached a crisis. The dock-labourers became unruly and incited all their brethren to strike work under threat of personal violence. Mr. Brewin tried to pacify them, and asked them to state their grievance which he promised to at once redress, but the labourers could not definitely say what their actual grievance was. They only said that they were still being molested by the Mahomedans. Mr. Brewin tried his utmost to bring the ignorant and obdurate Ghattis to listen to reason, but they refused to take any advice. At this stage Mr. Vincent also came on the spot, but his efforts to persuade the men to return to work were of no avail. Mr. Brewin eventually warned them to disperse, telling them at the same time that they would be taken in custody if they did not obey the lawful mandate of the police. This order being disregarded Constable Barnett arrested six dock-labourers for intimidating their brethren to compel them to strike work.

These intimidators were placed by Mr. Brewin before Mr. Moroji Kasinath on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. The Superintendent asked the Magistrate, on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, to pass an exemplary sentence upon the accused, and not give them the option of a fine. The Magistrate Mr. Moroji Cashinath sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The business of the merchants, who use carts as the only means of conveying their merchandise had to be suspended. If this state of things continue the merchants will have to suffer great loss and the export business of the city will be at a stand still.

Yesterday afternoon a few dock-labourers resumed work, but still an overwhelming majority of them are on strike, which has greatly inconvenienced the merchants and traders, the docks being practically closed. The Mahomedan dock-labourers continue and are willing to continue their work, but they fear violence at the hands of the Hindu-labourers as idle hands are always ready for mischief.

Many European and Native firms, who export and import grain and other merchandise, have greatly suffered by the strike. Their agents managed to get the carts, but they could not get them loaded without the labourers. At Cheera Bazar also the Coolies followed in the wake of the dock-labourers, and refused to convey goods. Several cart-drivers expressed their willingness to resume work, but they were prevented from doing so by the labourers. The police again warned the labourers not to incite *khatarawallas* to strike, but they paid no attention, and consequently Superintendent Ingram arrested several other strikers, who will be placed to-day, before Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate.

The presence of the sowars of the 2nd Poona Lancers, who have taken up their head-quarters at the jetty shed, at the Prince's Dock, prevented the labourers from creating a breach of the peace.

Mr. Vincent has taken precautions to keep the labourers under control, and it is hoped that they will return to work to-day.

LOOTERS SENT TO JAIL.

On the 12th inst., Shunker Bhicaji and nine other Hindus looted the shop of Nanabhoy Hussan, at Cheera Bazaar, and carried away stationery, valued at Rs. 350. The police having received certain information arrested the accused and recovered the property stolen from the Borah's shop. Constable Sloane charged the accused yesterday before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustur with burglary. The accused said that they found the property on the road. The Magistrate convicted them of misappropriating the property and sentenced each of them to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

PEACE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Yesterday in all parts of the town peace seemed to have been thoroughly restored, and even the desultory rows, which were so very common last week, were not at all heard of yesterday. The mills and shops were regularly opened, and the business in the bazaars has resumed its normal state. The four guns and about eighty soldiers of the Royal Artillery were withdrawn yesterday and all the liquor shops were allowed to be reopened.

The Ghatti, who was arrested by the police on Sunday last is a servant in the employ of Anandji Hemraj. He was not assaulted by any Mahomedans, but he was slightly injured by a piece of tile accidentally falling on him from a roof.

More instances of a generous nature, which occurred in connection with the riots, have been brought to our notice. On Saturday, the 12th inst., when the Hindu mill-hands in Girgaum made a general attack on Mahomedan passers-by, two Mahomedans sought shelter in the Thakordwar Temple. The owner of the temple gave them food and shelter for the night. The next morning they were made to put on Hindu dresses, which were furnished them, and with colored marks applied to their foreheads, they made their escape in the disguise of Hindus. In Mughbhat, a Hindu watch-maker, had a Mahomedan employe in his shop. On Friday, the 11th instant, he could not get away from the shop before the disturbances broke out. The watch-maker kept him inside the shop with closed doors, and gave him food to eat. The man was kept in the shop for two days. The Hindu rioters in the street got scent of him, and asked the shop-keeper to surrender him to them, and in default, threatened to break the shop open. Two friends of the shop-keeper sought assistance at the Girgaum police station, but the police officer said they could give no help, and told the men to do the best they could to protect the Mahomedan. In another case the shop of a Mahomedan woman in Kelwadi in Girgaum was destroyed by the Hindu mill-hands on Saturday, the 12th instant, and the woman fled for life. She was admitted and afforded shelter in a neighbouring Hindu house. Another instance is mentioned in which some Hindu school-teachers were given protection by some Khojas in the Mahomedan quarters on Friday, the 11th instant. In another instance, a pleader of the High Court escorted a Mahomedan from a position of danger, kept him concealed in Shantaram's chawl, provided him with food, and handed him over to the protection of the police on Monday, the 14th instant. Another case is that of seven Mahomedans and two women who were kept concealed in some workmen's premises in Palao Road, Girgaum, and supplied with food. At a convenient opportunity, they were given the disguise of Hindus, and were escorted by four Hindus to a naikin's house further on, whence they were enabled to make their escape to Mahomedan quarters. Another case is that of a Mahomedan dyer keeping his shop in Fanaswady, who, on Friday, the 11th inst., shut his shop, but was unable to effect his escape from Hindu rioters. He was kept concealed in a house in a bye-lane, and provided with food. One more instance is that of a shop-keeper in Kandawady, who had his shop there for a number of years. His safety was seriously threatened on the 12th inst., but he was protected by Hindu neighbours.

AN INCIDENT OF THE EARLY RIOTING.

Mr. W. Michael, residing at Mazagon, says that on the evening of Saturday, the 12th August, while driving in his dog-cart through Mazagon he met a crowd of Hindus assaulting a Mahomedan, who happened to be in their neighbourhood at the time making some purchases for his daily subsistence. The Hindus were armed with *lathis*, while the unfortunate Mahomedan was perfectly defenceless. When Mr. Michael arrived on the scene he found the Mahomedan lying in the road, bleeding profusely from the head, and being further maltreated by the mob. At some personal risk he alighted from his cart and with a hunting whip that he happened to have with him went to the rescue of the injured man, and managed with some difficulty to disperse the crowd and thus save him from further molestation. Mr. Michael understands, however, that the man subsequently died from the injuries received on the occasion.

AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY OF DOCK LABOURERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Bar

tions contained in Government Resolution No. 1246, General Department, dated 11th April, 1893, which remarks the Corporation have been glad to welcome as friendly criticism.'"

Mr. George Cotton seconded the amendment, and in doing so said it afforded him great pleasure because he thought, as pointed out by the Hon. Mr Mehta, that the amendment met the views of all members of the Corporation. They were always ready and willing to welcome good advice from any body, especially from Government, who had the opportunity of going carefully through their accounts, but to say that in giving such advice Government had any right to dictate to them in which way they should keep their accounts, would be a mistake, for they might be called upon to make a change in the method of keeping the accounts whenever there was a change of Under-Secretary. He did not however believe that Government, in what it had done, had even in the slightest degree, wished to dictate to them. Government had given them the benefit of their advice, and the Corporation in recognising it and in pointing out the mistakes that had been made in the Government criticism, were acting judiciously and well.

The Hon. Mr. Juverilal asked, in the altered circumstances of the case, to be allowed to withdraw the amendment, and the necessary permission was accorded by the Corporation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha repudiated the imputation of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, that he chimed in with Government's action simply because the criticism met his views. He claimed to be a fearless critic of Government, and if Government was in the right he did not fear to say so. He had the courage to say what he meant.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said the action of the Standing Committee was simply to point out the constitutional right of the Corporation, he failed to see there was anything discourteous to Government in the two last paragraphs. It surprised him very much to find gentlemen who were constant critics of Government supporting the Government on this occasion.

Mr. Wacha: Why not if the Government is right?

Dr. Hormusjee: It amazes me.

Mr. Wacha: You are always amused about something.

Dr. Hormusjee concluded by saying he had no objection to the amendment of Mr. Mehta.

The amendment was then put and carried.

THE NEW FURNITURE ONCE MORE ON THE SCENE.

The Municipal Commissioner in asking directions as to what should be done with the furniture designed originally for the New Council Hall, wrote as follows:—

"To the Municipal Secretary. Sir,—I have the honor to solicit orders from the Corporation as to what is to be done with the new furniture originally made for, and placed in the Council Hall, consisting of a dais and platform, fifteen segmental desks, and eighty-four chairs. The Corporation have from time to time expressed opinions inconsistent with the idea that they intend to use this furniture, and acting on what I believed to be their intentions, I endeavoured to dispose of the dais and platform by auction. An offer of Rs. 750 was received for them, but the Standing Committee refused to sanction it. The offer was, of course, far below their cost price (Rs. 2,245), but such a dais and platform are fancy articles, and, if they are not meant to be used, it is idle to expect to realize their cost value. It seems to me that if they are not meant to be used, the best thing to do is to get rid of them for what they will fetch; but, as the Standing Committee do not appear to entertain this view, and it is obvious they and the desks cannot be allowed to remain lumbering up the passages, I desired the Executive Engineer to submit proposals for suitably warehousing them. He informs me that they can be placed in a godown at the Municipal Stores at Paltan Road, now occupied by old furniture from the old offices which may be and should be removed and sold by auction. Mr. Murzban adds that the new furniture "will deteriorate if allowed to remain long in the godown, especially the broad-cloth covering which is liable to be eaten by moths; and if there is no probability of its being replaced in the Corporation Chamber, it would be advisable to again make an attempt to dispose of it"—an opinion in which I quite concur. To remove the dais, platform, and desks to the godown, and pack them in straw and canvas (which it is suggested should be done to all the carved parts) will cost only Rs. 80. The chairs, I think, can without inconvenience be retained in the present building.

I may mention that the Joint Schools Committee have been in negotiation with me for the purchase of the desks, and have offered Rs. 500 for the lot, which is much below their cost price (Rs. 5,200) and also below what the Executive Engineer thinks they would realize (Rs. 660) if sold by auction, though on this last point I hesitate to agree with him, considering the results of a sale quite problematical. I now beg to solicit orders as to which of the two courses I have mentioned should be adopted, i.e., whether the dais, platform, and desks should be sold, or whether they should be packed up and kept in store at Paltan Road.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, COMMISSIONER."

Mr. Kabraji rose to a point of order, and stated a motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram dealing with the furniture was ruled out of order by the Chairman Mr. Sayani, because three months had not elapsed since a decision of the Corporation on the matter.

The President ruled the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta in order on the ground that the motion dealt only with the furniture, whilst that of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram dealt with the matter of re-furnishing the Council Hall.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Mehta then moved in accordance with notice of motion "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with detailed information as to (1) the terms and conditions of the contract under which the furniture for the new Municipal Hall was made; (2) the rates as to the platform, dais, desks, and chairs; (3) whether there were other tenders and their rates; and (4) as to whether the grant for the entire furniture of the Hall is exhausted or not. That the consideration of the letter be postponed till the monthly meeting in October next." He considered that an enquiry of that kind could not but have a wholesome effect. It appeared to him that the charges were heavy.

Mr. Wacha having seconded the motion, it was adopted.

AN AMBIGUOUS MOTION.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice of motion moved that the mortality returns of the City being unsatisfactory, a committee be appointed to inquire and suggest the best means of improving the same. The committee to have the power of calling for Municipal persons and papers, and to consist of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Banks, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Deshmukh, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Capt. Walsh, Dr. Katrak, Dr. De Monte, Dr. Viegas, and Mr. D. R. Chiohgar.

Dr. Viegas observed that the mortality returns ought to be a guide to the condition of the public health, but he thought the Commissioner and the Health Officer would agree with him that the returns, as now furnished, were most unsatisfactory, not because there was any negligence on the part of the Executive, but simply on account of the system which the Act required to be followed.

Dr. Katrak seconded the motion suggesting the addition of Dr. Viegas' name to the Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee did not think that any useful purpose would be served by passing the motion. In the past, similar committees had been appointed but the result of their labours had practically been *nil*.

Mr. Roughton failed to understand what Dr. Viegas really wished to convey in his motion. Did he mean that the number of deaths was unsatisfactory—(laughter)—or that the system on which the records were kept was unsatisfactory? If the motion meant that the mortality returns were unsatisfactory in that there were so many deaths, then there was some reason for appointing the committee, which otherwise appeared to be very much too medicinal. (Laughter.) But, if on the other hand the question to be decided was, how the mortality returns were to be made out from time to time it was a singular proposal, because the gentlemen proposed were all doctors. Before voting they should receive from the mover some idea of what they were required to vote upon. Up to the present they had not heard one word from either the proposer or seconder in support of the allegation that the returns were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Wacha suggested that the motion should be withdrawn in order to allow of the mover wording it more carefully and of specifically stating what he really wanted. The motion as it stood was "neither fish nor red nor herring." (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta opposed the motion, remarking that the committees appointed in the past had been unable to do anything.

Dr. Viegas in reply stated that what he intended his motion to convey was that the system on which the returns were made was unsatisfactory. The death certificates issued, he believed, only amounted to about fifty per cent. of the actual deaths. At present persons went to the burial-grounds and gave the causes of death which were often not true, and accordingly the certificates were wrongly issued. For instance he had reason to believe that cases of dysentery, pneumonia, and so forth were returned as cases of fever, because the people who gave the particulars to the registration clerk knew nothing about the various kinds of sickness. Such returns could not be relied on, and it was time some steps were taken to secure proper returns which would give them an accurate idea of the real causes of mortality in the city.

The motion on being put to the vote was rejected.

This concluded the business of the ordinary monthly meeting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

VERY sad accounts of flood and famine come from North China, and the distress among the people is terrible.

THE Postal Administration of Hongkong, has requested that the money order exchange between India and that Colony shall be temporary suspended. No money orders will therefore be issued in India on Hongkong (including other places in China and Japan) with effect from the 15th instant.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued requesting those of the poorer classes in China, who desire to partake of the Dowager Empress's bounty on the anniversary of H. I. Majesty's birthday, to send in their names to the Magistrates of their several districts, so that a proper apportionment may be made. Tls. 20,000 are to be distributed to the poor in each of the eighteen provinces of China.

THE two days' racing that has already taken place at Lucknow seems to have fully justified the anticipations formed of this, the first important meeting of the season. A fourth day's racing will take place on Monday. The Maharaja of Patiala has evidently got hold of another good thing in the shape of his pony *Mile*. This game country-bred won all the races he started for last season, and judging from his performances at Lucknow he seems to have made up his mind not to disappoint any backers this year also.

IT is rumoured that both the Madras and Bombay Governments are in favour of the section of railway between Guntakal and Bangalore, being connected with the Madras Railway Mail trains at Guntakal, so as to form a through service for Mails as well as passengers. The sections of railway from Guntakal to Dharmavaram and rom Bangalore to Dodbalapur have been opened for traffic; the link between Dharmavaram and Dodbalapur is being constructed by the South Indian Railway, and, when finished, will be handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway to be worked. It is expected that the line will be opened, for daylight traffic only, on the 1st proximo. Through night service is expected to take place next New Year's day, and every effort is being made to bring about such arrangements satisfactorily.

IT has been considered unnecessary to locate a detachment of Madras Infantry at Samalkota, now that the East Coast Railway affords facilities for the movements of troops to that place in case of necessity. With the concurrence of the Government of Madras, orders have been issued for the permanent withdrawal to Regimental Headquarters, at Vizianagram, of the detachment of Madras Infantry stationed at Samalkota, as soon as the East Coast Railway is opened for traffic to the former place. The detachment of the 11th Madras Infantry at present stationed at Samalkota, will move, without relief, to Vizianagram, under the orders issued by the General Officer Commanding the Madras District. The barracks at Samalkota were built in 1786. The Cantonment was abandoned in 1869 for several reasons, among others its insanitary situation.

IT may interest many Anglo-Indians to learn that early in October the Suez Canal Railway from Ismailia to Port Said will be open for passengers and mails. The carriages, particularly the first class, are described as luxurious in every sense of the word, and it is to be hoped that they are an exception to the generality of those in the Egyptian lines, which are about as bad as any out of Europe. Only passengers and mails are to be carried by the line, and it is expected that it will be largely patronised by season tourists, and fastidious travellers from both sides of the Mediterranean, who may wish to vary the monotony of a sea voyage, by a short break of railway travelling. As far as Port Said is concerned, there are to be a number of improvements for the accommodation of passengers desirous of doing part of the Suez route by land. An ample terminal station is being erected there, and it will be connected with the port by tramways, while special provisions are to be made for the comfort of British passengers, who are generally supposed in these parts to be inordinately rich.

FOR some time past rumours of disturbances, actual or impending, have been circulated in Calcutta. As might be expected, these have become more persistent than ever since the riots in Bombay. The guards at the Bank of Bengal and the mint were increased, but the extra men have since been withdrawn.

THE Karachi paper publishes an obituary notice of Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee which to say, the least is premature. Our contemporary writes, we regret to learn that Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee, of the firm of Lukhmidass Khimjee, a branch of which has been established here for some years, was killed in the Hindu-Mahomedan riots in Bombay."

CERTAIN Chinese officials are 'investigating the Sungpu murder case and 'smelling out' the murderers says the *Overland China Mail*. Their methods are, from a European point of view, very peculiar, but foreign residents in China are becoming familiar with them. Of course the whole thing is a mere pretence of dealing justice. The real murderers and—what is of more importance—those by whom they were hired will never be punished. But, like the policeman who 'must have somebody,' they have ordered the arrest of a number of people about whose innocence there can be no doubt, as they happen to be those very people who were friendly to the unfortunate Swedish missionaries. This, then, is really one more blow at the 'foreign devil!'

COMMENTING on a suggestion made by a correspondent of the *Indian Planters' Gazette* as to the use of the Oval in Bombay, the *Asian* writes:—"The correspondent has some advice to offer to the sporting public on the subject of a monsoon race course which he has discovered. Well, if he can help the owners of horses to get the Oval turned into a race course, as he seems to think can easily be done by the expenditure of a few rupees, I am sure they will present him with a handsome testimonial. The Oval is one of the white elephants of Bombay. It is a good long stretch of turf truly enough, but it is so narrow that the pony has not yet been foaled that could get round the corners at the top and bottom at full speed, even if it had the whole course to itself. Suggestions have at times been made to turn it into a polo ground and take away the rails entirely, but then again the question of want of breadth comes in. It has been tabooed by the authorities for cricket, as being dangerous for people driving on the roads on either side, though with proper restrictions as to places where wickets should be pitched, I think this objection might be overcome. Then the greater part of the Oval lies below the level of the surrounding ground or roads, and the whole place would have to be raised to make it usable during the rains, which would entail a very large outlay of money, and one that the P. W. D would never dream of sanctioning. A notice board appears at the commencement of each monsoon, saying that the ride is closed, and up to October the place remains like a snipe jheel. Even when the ground has been put in order in the cold weather, another board stares one in the face warning the public that furious riding (which term would I presume include racing) is strictly forbidden. Bombay is so cramped for space that it is a thousand pities the ground cannot be drained and raised and thrown open for more or less public use, but at present it remains, and is likely to do so for some years, one of Bombay's white elephants. Possibly the judges of the High Court who, in their spare moments, can gaze down from the High Court buildings on the green expanse of the Oval, might object to their meditations being interrupted by the ribald shouts of the assembled crowd, were it thrown open. At present the Oval remains a strict preserve of the P. W. D. who scarcely even allow a few bufaloes on to it to eat down the grass."

THERE is no foundation for the report that the Queen has been unwell since the Royal wedding, for her Majesty has been in the best possible health. According to present arrangements, the Queen is to leave Osborne for Balmoral on the afternoon of Aug. 24, and the Court will stay in Scotland until the middle of November.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE *Pioneer* expatiates at some length on this tempting subject, and in the course of its inquiries, has lighted on some points of general interest:—

A disturbance which has delivered over to anarchy the most populous capital in India, necessitating the calling out of European troops, the landing of marines from the harbour, the summons of reinforcements from Poona, which has involved the use of rifle and bayonet in leading thoroughfares, will need later on an exhaustive official inquiry as to its inception and causes. For the present it will be sufficient to draw attention to some of the events which preceded this startlingly sudden flare of smouldering embers, which has thrown a great Indian capital into a state of anarchy. The public have already been informed of certain recent disturbances in Prabhas-Patan, a town within the dominions of the Nawab of Junagadh, in Kathiawar. This Nawab who is a Mohamedan of course, and who is the premier chief in that Province, rules his principality, a first-class State, with the assistance of a Dewan, who happens to be a Hindu, and brother, we believe, of a late member of the Bombay Legislative Council. According to newspaper account, the Mahomedan community in Prabhas-Patan had for two years been prevented from having a *taboot* or *tazia* procession. But during the last Mohurrum festival which took place at the end of July, they were permitted to resume this customary observance, on the recommendation of a Commission, of which a political officer of the Bombay Government was president. There is, as usual, considerable discrepancy in the accounts given by either side as to who were primarily responsible for the occurrences which took place when the *taboots* were taken to be immersed. That three *bawas*' two Brahmins, and a goldsmith, besides several subordinates of the Durbar, were killed, including a police officer and a doctor, seems to be unfortunately true. The account put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik, who demanded condign punishment for the offenders, and "avenging justice" at a representative meeting of Bombay Hindus on the 30th July, is that "notonly one of the most sacred temples dear to the Hindus had been defiled, but the holy *Bathak* of the god Shree Krishna wantonly polluted, innocent monk's and religious ascetics, who had never wronged an individual or transgressed against the law, were in violation of all inter-communal laws, ruthlessly massacred." The version put forward by the Aga Khan, at a counter meeting of the Mahomedan community, in language rather less calculated to inflame religious passions, is as follows: A few days before the Mohurrum, the Hindus had assembled two thousand of their co-religionists. When the *taboot* procession was near the place of immersion, the Mahomedans were pelted with stones. "Seven of them were seriously wounded and five of them had disappeared. . . . The Hindus desecrated and destroyed the sepulchre of the sacred Peer of the Mahomedans, and broke into the Musjid, which was pulled to pieces." Interest in the question which of these accounts is true, is naturally diminished by the later and far more serious disturbances in Bombay; but they afford an index of what was in the minds of both communities several days before the outbreak of hostilities in the Presidency town. Now it so happens that this Prabhas-Patan, where the mischief began, is no other than the historic Patan-Somnath, that is, the town on the southern coast of Kathiawar, where there still exist the ruins of the famous Hindu temple of Somnath, thrice rebuilt after being thrice destroyed by Mahomedan conquerors. This is the Somnath, with its endowment of a thousand villages, and its three hundred musicians and five hundred dancing girls, and three hundred barbers to shave the heads of pilgrims, which Sultan Mahmud of Ghuzni despoiled in his celebrated expedition in A.D. 1026. There could be no doubt, therefore, about the traditions and associations connected with the town where this riot took place. If it was necessary at all to make an impassioned appeal to the feelings of co-religionists, a member of the local Legislative Council might have relegated this business to some one else, or at any rate have deferred it until the judicial officers of Junagadh State had failed to distribute even-handed justice without being called to account by responsible authority. Mr Yajnik is reported to have said:—"The main point in the consideration of the massacre, would be, whether the Durbar had or had not made adequate arrangements for the preservation of the peace." This is not a request for justice, but for interference in the internal government of a self-ruled State. It further appears, that a report was sedulously put about that a Mr. Lakmidas Khimji had interviewed the Governor of Bombay, and had been assured that "whatever would be necessary to be done in exigencies of the case, would be done. Instead of which, the truth is as our Bombay correspondent explained yesterday, that Mr. Khimji told that his Excellency was not prepared to grant him an interview for the purpose desired, and was unable to recognise his title to intervene in the affairs of the Junagadh State, in the manner he had suggested. At the Mahomedan counter meetings it was retorted:—The Hindus had circulated exaggerated reports, and succeeded in exciting the sympathies of their co-religionists in Bombay, and subscribed large sums of money which would enable them to trump up charges against the Mahomedans." But it is pertinent to remark that if money was required to be spent in the Courts of the Junagadh State, it could have been subscribed by wealthy Hindus without appealing to the passions of the multitude. The following question naturally arises at the present juncture. How does it come to pass that the Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik, the Bombay University's first member, representative of the highest development of of Indian education, and, if we mistake not, one of leaders of the movement for the admission of the Native administrators in this country, finds it convenient to agitate for British intervention in the autonomous Government of a Native State? If Mr. Yajnik has reason to fear that Hindus will not be impartially treated by the native courts of such a State without European supervision, what are Mahomedans likely to think if the situation is reversed? It would be interesting to hear Mr. Yajnik's views as to the probable effect on the Mahomedan mind of the present agitation for a reform which would substitute Brahmin officials for Englishmen in the higher offices of control and supervision in British India. We need not pursue this line of inquiry, or endeavour to estimate the effect on the Mahomedan mind of the series of Hindu thanksgiving meetings, held in response to the supporters of Mr. Paul's resolution. The present object is but to ascertain what materials have existed for working on the feelings of the mob on both sides.

To return to Mr. Lakmidas Khimji. It appears that a day or two after the Hindu meeting where Mr. Yajnik presided, this gentleman convened another meeting on his own account, where some thousands of enthusiastic Hindus and half a dozen Goswami Mahamajs, "heads of the sacredotal class," subscribed Rs. 20,000 "to take action" in the matter of the riots at Patan. This seems to have roused resentment even in Hindu quarters, for a Mr. Lalloobhoy N. Mehta, evidently thinking this to be unwarrantable interference, wrote next day to the papers to point out that Mr. Khimji had convened the second meeting as president of the "Gopal Updeshah Sabha," and asked Mr. Khimji to stick to the propaganda of that Society, explained to be the furthering of "the sacerdotal object of protecting cows and other horned cattle." Here then we come back to the old story. The "agents of the Cow Protecting Society" are allowed to go about exasperating the Mahomedan community, who know that there are places still where Hindu influence is too strong to allow butcher's shop to be opened. That is because this is a free country. The Acting Commissioner of Police in Bombay, we are told, had been long expecting a rupture, and had for some time past been dissuading the so-called agents of the above Society from carrying out their objects in a way which would bring them into conflict with the other community. This summary of the preceding events as published in the daily papers, will give some help towards understanding the opinion reported to have been given by the Acting Police Commissioner, that the riots in Bombay are due to the machinations of the so-called agents of the Cow Protection Society, which led Mahomedans to believe in the existence of an endeavour to deprive them of their chief article of food; and that the feeling between the two communities which had been running high ever since, had increased in intensity every day with the publication of reports of the meetings held by Hindu community to subscribe funds to take action about the Patan riots.

It has been the rule hitherto, as a first principle of Indian administration, in cases of this kind, to invite the leaders of the rival communities to restrain the angry passions of their fellow citizens before a breach of the peace actually occurs. There must be some leaders to whom the local authorities could have made an appeal before the outbreak began on Friday last, but we read only of an appeal made by Lord Harris at Poona, after Bombay had been reduced to a state of anarchy. We shall be quite prepared to see the native press turn round, when the panic is quieted by military aid, and abuse the authorities for not taking effective precautions to preserve order. But what sign is there that a single one of these journals, supposed to be such valuable exponents of public opinion in native circles, uttered a single warning note? The Hindu meeting presided over on the 30th July by a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, is now spoken of by a Hindu journal as a mere piece of manœuvering of astute attorneys, to obtain funds for legal expenses, and the impassioned demands for intervention in the affairs of a Native State and for "avenging justice" are called mere appeals for just and merciful treatment. But what about the sagacity of a leader who lends himself even to the plans of a few solicitors, if that is all the representative meeting meant?

FRANCE AND SIAM IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the Lords on Tuesday, August 1, the Marquess of Salisbury: May I ask the noble earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he can state to the House the precise terms which Siam has accepted from France?

Lord Rosebery, in reply, said: My Lords, Siam has accepted two different sets of terms at two different times. There was the first ultimatum, which was accepted by Siam at about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and then there was an acceptance of the terms which, in the opinion of the French Government, were ancillary to the ultimatum already presented. Those terms, I have this afternoon received information, are also accepted. The first ultimatum sent runs as follows:—

1. Recognition of the rights of Cambodia and Annam to left bank of river Mekong and the islands. 2. The Siamese shall evacuate within one month's time any posts which are there held by them. 3. Satisfaction for the various acts of aggression against French ships and sailors in the river Menam, and against French subjects in Siam. 4. Pecuniary indemnities to the families of the victims, and punishment of culprits. 5. For various damages inflicted on French subjects indemnities of two million francs. 6. As a guarantee for the claims under clauses 4 and 5, the sum of three million francs in dollars shall at once be deposited, or in default the farming of the taxes of Siemreap and Battambang shall be assigned to the French. The second ultimatum, which has also been accepted by the Siamese Government, is as follows:—1. French to occupy port and river of Chantebun pending evacuation of left bank of Mekong. 2. No Siamese troops to be allowed within twenty-five kilometres of Mekong. 3. Siamese not to have armed vessels on Tale Sap Lake. 4. French reserve right to establish consulates at Nan and Korat.

The Marquess of Salisbury: Perhaps the noble earl can give us a definition of the left bank of the Mekong?

The Earl of Rosebery: I cannot give any information as regards the left bank of the Mekong further than that which is contained in the ultimatum. It may, perhaps, relieve the anxiety of the noble marquess to know that we have signed an agreement in Paris which provides for the establishment of a neutral zone or buffer territory between our territory in Indo-China and that recently taken by France.

Lord Lamington: I beg to ask the noble earl whether the island of Samit occupied by the French is the island of that name situated about the 101st degree of longitude west, or that situated about the 103rd degree. There are two islands of the same name. One is distinctly within Siamese waters. I would also ask whether there is any international precedent for prohibiting the Siamese from erecting forts anywhere on the left bank of the Mekong; whether this prohibition does not *ipso facto* give the French power of interference over territory strictly belonging to Siam; and whether, in view of Luang Prabang being situated on either bank of the Mekong, and of the total lack of evidence that Annam has ever had jurisdiction over the country, the Government will not endeavour to prevent its cession to France.

The Earl of Rosebery: My noble friend puts a question to me as he would put a penny in the slot. (Laughter.) I must ask him to give me notice of his question.

The Earl of Dudley: My lords, the rather startling news which has been published in this morning's *Daily News* leads me to hope that the noble earl will give me some answer to the question that I now propose to put to him. It is whether the information which has been received at the Foreign Office at all corresponds with that contained in the telegrams published in this morning's issue of the *Daily News*, and if so, how far, and whether it is true that the French admiral has ordered her Majesty's cruiser Pallas and the gunboat Swift to proceed outside the limits of the blockade as newly defined?

The Earl of Rosebery: No, there is no truth in the rumour to which the noble earl has referred. As regards the general scope of the information in the *Daily News*, I have so many responsibilities upon me that I am not willing to incur any more, and I think the responsibility for the news which appears even in so generally well-informed a paper as the *Daily News* is more than I can bear. I would call the attention of my noble friend to the last item of that intelligence, which is—"The attitude of Captain Jones, the British Minister, remains sphinx-like." It is obvious that I cannot either corroborate or contradict that. (Laughter.)

On the 28th ult. in the Commons Sir C. Dilke: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, although the Government stated in both Houses yesterday that they hoped the blockade in Siam would be averted, the blockade was as a matter of fact declared on the spot on Wednesday; whether they had received a notification of the blockade and of its nature, or have been left to hear of it from Bangkok; if they had received a declaration, what was the nature of the blockade declared; and whether her Majesty's Government support the principles with regard to a blockade and its effect on neutral ships, and also with regard to the trade in rice, laid down by Lord Granville on behalf of the Government in the Formosa correspondence in the autumn of 1884.

Sir E. Grey: The right hon. baronet's reference to the statement made yesterday does not give the words used quite correctly. The exact words were, "It is not yet formally notified, and perhaps it is not too much to hope that the necessity for it may yet be averted." In reply to his questions, I desire to give him all the evidence at my disposal. It is as follows:—Yesterday afternoon a telgram was received from the Embassy at Paris to say that M. Develle had stated that the blockade would begin on the 31st. Late in the evening a second telegram was received from her Majesty's Minister at Bangkok, saying the blockade had been declared as having begun on the 26th. A third telegram was received almost simultaneously from the senior naval officer at Singapore to say that the blockade had been notified on the 27th as beginning on the 28th. There is apparently no doubt that the blockade is intended to extend across the gulf of Siam from Cape Chulai to Lem Krabang, and that three days have been allowed to neutral vessels to load cargoes and leave Bangkok. In consequence of the telegrams from Bangkok and Singapore, her Majesty's Government have telegraphed to Paris for prompt explanations. The nature of the blockade and its effect on neutral ships are being considered by her Majesty's Government, in consultation with the law officers of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) On Monday, July 31, Mr. Curzon: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he can now give the House any exact information as to the nature and operation of the French blockade of Siam, and its effect upon British shipping; and as to the result of the negotiations concerning the territories lying on the left bank of the Upper Mekong; what islands in the Gulf of Siam are now occupied by the French; and whether that occupation is in connection with the blockade, and is to be regarded as of a temporary character.

Sir E. Grey: Her Majesty's Government are still under the belief that the blockade will not become operative, and it is therefore not desirable to discuss any details on this point. Had it been otherwise, her Majesty's Government were prepared to make a full statement of all that has occurred with regard to it, but this could answer no good purpose now. With respect to the negotiations as to the Upper Mekong, her Majesty's Government would rather not make any statement with regard to it at present. Negotiations are proceeding which should present no real difficulty, as the views of the French Government and that of her Majesty are in general accord respecting the principles to be observed. It is understood that the French Government some time ago occupied the islands off Point Samit, which they claim as belonging to Cambodia. It is now further stated in the newspapers that the French Admiral has occupied the island of Koh Si Chang, but this is presumably a temporary measure in connection with the blockade.

Mr. Curzon: Can the hon. baronet give us any information as to the actual effect of the ultimatum in the form in which it has been accepted by the Siamese Government?

Mr. T. Bowles: Can the hon. baronet inform the House if the statement made in the *Times* to-day is true that a British steamer off Hong Kong has been actually seized by the French under the assumed blockade?

Sir E. Grey: A steamer was stopped, I understand, under a misapprehension, but it was afterwards allowed to proceed. With regard to the exact effect of the ultimatum I must ask for notice.

Mr. Curzon: Probably it will be convenient that I should call attention to the matter later on on the vote on account. (Hear, hear.)

On Tuesday, August 1, Mr. Curzon said: I wish to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he can now state to the House the exact geographical effect of the French ultimatum in the form in which it has been accepted by Siam; and whether it includes the cession to France of the Siamese vassal State of Luang Prabang; of any States lying to the north of Luang Prabang on the left bank of the Mekong; and of any, and if so what, islands in the Gulf of Siam. May I ask also whether the hon. baronet can give the House any further information concerning the blockade, and whether there is any foundation for the alarming statement in the *Daily News* this morning to the effect that the French Admiral has issued fresh blockade notices, and has applied them to the British men-of-war at Bangkok?

Sir E. Grey: No, sir. We have no further information to give about the blockade, and as far as I know the statement that the French Admiral has ordered the British war vessels to leave Bangkok and go outside the blockading lines is certainly not founded on fact. The territorial demand of France comprises the cession of all territory on the left bank of the Mekong which Siam has power to cede. That territory includes, it is believed, about half the State or Luang Prabang, the other half lying on the right bank. It is not understood to include any islands in the Gulf of Siam. The British and French Governments are, however, agreed in principle as to the maintenance of a neutral zone between their respective possessions; the exact limits of this zone continue to be the subject of negotiations between the two Governments.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: Will the Under-Secretary undertake to telegraph to her Majesty's representative at Bangkok in order to discover whether the statements in the *Daily News* telegram this morning are correct or not?

Sir E. Grey: We have received frequent telegrams from Bangkok as to the state of affairs, but we have not received any information confirming the statements put into my hands by the hon. member when I came into the House. The information at our disposal does not lead us to think it possible that such an unfavourable development of affairs could have taken place, or that it is probable that it will take place.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Is it not a fact that the whole business was concluded by the signature to the Convention at Paris yesterday afternoon?

Sir E. Grey: I can give no further information than that I have already given.

On Wednesday, August 2nd, Sir R. Temple raised the question of the negotiations between France and England in reference to Siam, and moved the reduction of the item of 4,000*l.* put down for the Foreign Office by 1,000*l.* He said the question was becoming a burning one in England. There was an impression that British diplomacy had received a check, that Siam had been hardly treated, and that British interests had not been sufficiently safeguarded, and he believed that, until some explanation was given, the Foreign Office was on its trial. He proceeded to discuss with minuteness the territorial demands of France, with the view of inducing the Government to insist on the preservation of a broad and efficient neutral zone between the French and British possessions. The amount claimed as an indemnity was enormously large, and he hoped Lord Dufferin's diplomacy would obtain some abatement of it. If Siam became a sort of vassal of France it might affect the security of British Burma, and if we acquiesced patiently in France arbitrarily annexing Siamese territory some excuse would be made by France to pick a further quarrel with Siam and threaten another blockade involving British interests.

Mr. Curzon said that the House could not be indifferent to the high-handed manner in which France had conducted this business, and to the scant consideration shown to their unhappy victim. He commented severely on the policy of France, which had pledged itself to respect the integrity and independence of Siam, and had yet seized a territory covering 36,000 square miles on the Upper Mekong, together with one-half of the State of Luang Prabang and other territory up to the Chinese frontier, besides permanently occupying the second port in the kingdom, and prohibiting Siam from keeping an armed force in some of her own provinces. If this country, in the early part of the year, had intimated to France that we considered the integrity of Siam as vital to ourselves, the whole, or a considerable portion, of the subsequent crisis might have been averted. He hoped that the Government would obtain from France an assurance that no further encroachments were contemplated by France upon the integrity of Siam.

Sir E. Grey thought that Mr. Curzon's criticisms were not warranted by the policy of the Government, and he deplored that the hon. member had criticised at length the policy of the French at a time when negotiations were proceeding of a most delicate character. The first British interest in dispute between France and Siam was that there should not be a coterminous frontier between British and French territory. That had been secured by the policy of the Government. The French Government had signed an agreement with her Majesty's Government admitting the principle of a buffer State, and expressing themselves willing to enter into negotiations on the point. With regard to the islands, her Majesty's Government could not make any further statement on that point at present. The second British interest was as to the interruption of British trade. Could it be said that any loss had been sustained? One British vessel had been stopped, and then allowed to proceed and discharge her cargo at Bangkok. A further assurance had been given by the French Government that the blockade was to be raised that day. No doubt indirectly, loss had been inflicted on British trade, because the blockade must have interferred with commercial plans and the despatch of produce; but now that the blockade actually was raised, he hoped that a corresponding briskness would take place, and compensate to some extent for any loss that had occurred. He maintained that the Government had taken proper precautions to insure that British trade should not be damaged, and to protect British life and property at Bangkok.

Mr. Balfour: This house may be congratulated that there are two gentlemen in it so well-qualified to discuss this important question of international policy. The hon. baronet opposite has given to the hon. member near me full credit for not having by any question shown the slightest desire to embarrass or hamper her Majesty's Government, though he appeared to think that my hon. friend had departed from that salutary rule to-day. I do not agree with that criticism, and, indeed, it was made in no spirit of hostility to my hon. friend. He has special personal knowledge of the districts and countries in question, and he speaks with peculiar personal authority in this matter. But I feel bound to say that, in all he has said to-day and in all the questions he has asked, he has not been acting as an independent member of the House, but he has been representing other members of the bench on which he sits, and we endorse every question he has put and every word that has fallen from him. (Hear, hear.) Let me add that the last thing we desire to do, in the present crisis or in any crisis, is to embarrass her Majesty's Government in the conduct of negotiations the delicacy and difficulty of which we recognise. I do not believe that anything he has said or that will be said by myself or by others on this side of the House can be justly considered by any member of the Government as falling outside the limits of the most carefully considered and patriotic criticism. The hon. member for Southport no doubt did observe that, in his judgment, her Majesty's Government ought at an earlier stage of these proceedings to have indicated to the French Government that they did take a keen interest in anything that would seriously menace the future of Siam, and that if they had done so many of the difficulties which have occurred might have been avoided. I will not presume to offer a pious opinion on the subject; we must wait until the papers are laid before us. At present we can only form a judgment from the answers which have been given to questions in the two Houses. My own suspicions are that Lord Rosebery probably showed an undue anxiety to advertise the fact that he regarded the controversy between Siam and France as altogether outside any sphere of interest we might possess. Possibly had he abstained from that course he might have found his diplomatic path somewhat smoothed; but I do not express a final judgment. There are one or two points on which the assurances might be more satisfactory. One is with regard to that strange provision in the ultimatum whereby, as we understand, the Siamese are not to be masters in that part of the territory which is still left them—the strip down the right bank of the river. The Siamese are to be responsible for keeping order there; their failure to do so may be followed by the intervention of France; and yet the Siamese are not to be allowed to keep a single squadron of troops there. That arrangement does not hold out any happy and assured prospect of good relations as between France and Siam, and any disorder there may be only the beginning of fresh encroachment on the territory of Siam. It appears, also, that the Siamese have had to make concessions to the French, which, while they do not increase the territory of France, or the power of France, do materially diminish the power of the Siamese. These provisions apparently have the effect of limiting the control of the Siamese Government within the territory left to it by the ultimatum. (Cheers.) I would venture to remind the Government that that would be a serious state of things in any country, and especially in an Oriental country, where the standard of political stability is not the same as it is in Western countries. The difficulty in all these cases is that of keeping order; and it is inconsistent, by the same public instrument, to declare that a State is responsible for keeping order and to prevent it using the ordinary methods of keeping order. That must open the door to future difficulties, complications, and disturbances, which must seriously affect not only the integrity of Siam, but possibly also British interests in that corner of Asia. (Hear, hear.) It may be true that neither the late Government nor any of its predecessors have asserted that Siam was under British protection, or that we had any special title to interfere between Siam and other countries; but at the same time no Government would be disposed to admit that we could view the practical extinction of Siam with equanimity; nor do I think Lord Rosebery and the Under-Secretary view the building up of a powerless buffer State between India and France as an adequate substitute for an independent and autonomous State. In these circumstances, of course, we have to consider the future. Though I do not during the continuance of difficult negotiations take upon myself the responsibility of criticising the Government for any declaration of policy, I must express my own personal view that we cannot regard with perfect equanimity the stripping of Siam of so large a portion of territory, a proceeding which may have the result of wiping Siam out of the map as an independent kingdom. If an autonomous Siam has not been hitherto a British interest, I think recent events have almost made it so. I earnestly trust that the Government, if they are not prepared to make any declaration on the point, will not, either in the negotiations now going on or in any future arrangements, lose sight of the great embarrassments and difficulties which must ensue if the ultimate result of what has occurred should be the absorption of the kingdom of Siam in any other foreign State, however, friendly. (Cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere expressed great satisfaction with the policy pursued by Lord Rosebery. Mr. Gibson Bowles severely condemned it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government had always regarded the French blockade as a belligerent act, and had shaped their conduct upon that view. He trusted the Committee would be satisfied with having heard the views of the Government, and would now allow the subject to be dropped.

Sir R. Temple thereupon withdrew his motion for the reduction of the item.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

FRENCH APOLOGY TO A BRITISH CAPTAIN.

A Central News telegram from Paris of Aug. 4 states that "an official intimation has been received from Admiral Humann announcing that the block

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

...R. S. CLEMENT recently submitted a standard ...ell which as electromotive force of one volt ...e National Academy of Sciences, Washington. ...iously each cell, if it can be relied upon, must ...ery convenient, as it saves calculation. All other ...dard cells give a fractional value, which is ...bleso...e. Mr. Carhart's cell is of the Calomel ..., consisting of mercury in contact with mercu...e chloride, and zinc in a solution of zinc chloride. ...s well known that the electromotive force of ...taic cell having zinc immersed in a solution of a ...e salt decreases as the density of the solution in...ases. Thus the electromotive force of a Clark ... is 1·434 volts with a saturated solution at ...perature of 20deg. C. and 1·481 volts with a five ...cent. solution. The variation of electromotive ...e is even greater in the case of zinc chloride, ...ers a 16 per cent. increase of density produces a ... per cent. decrease of electromotive force. By ...ecting a certain density of the chloride solution ..., Carhart is therefore able to bring the electro...tive force to one volt. Such a density is, he finds, ...1 at a temperature of 15deg. C.

The cell is made like the Clark standard cell. In ... bottom of a glass tube is a quantity of pure ...ercury in contact with a platinum wire. On this ...aste of mercurous chloride and the zinc chloride ...ation is placed a cork with some asbestos. ...der it serves to close the cell and hold the amal...nated zinc, paste and mercury in position. The ...ole is hermetically sealed with wax paraffin. The ...rnal resistance of the cell is 1,500 ohms, and it ...e not appear to suffer any permanent change by ...iting to 50deg. or 60deg. C. The electromotive ...e of the cell increases about 1-100 per cent. for a ... of temperature of 1 deg. C.

A statue to Claude Chappe, the inventor of the ...aphore telegraph, was recently unveiled in ...ris. It stands at the crossing of the Rue du Bac ...d the Boulevard Saint Germain, which is close to ... Central Station of aerial telegraphs and the ...se of the inventor at the corner of Rue du Bac ...d the Quai d'Orsay. The statue was designed by ... Dame, and represents Chappe standing in front ...his semaphore beside the national flag.

Chappe was born at Brulon (Sarthe) in 1763, and ...ucated at Rouen. At the age of 27 he had begun ...levise his semaphore, and in a year had com...ted it so far that he went to Paris with it, and in ...2 got it tried there by the Legislative Assembly, ...which his brother was a member; but it was ...oken by the mob, who imagined that it would be ...ployed to liberate the King. It was not until the ...lowing July, a hundred years ago, that the Con...ntion decreed its adoption, and granted him a ...lary of five livres and ten sous a day to erect the ...es. The first one between Lille and Paris with ... posts was opened on August 15, 1794. Four years ...ter that between Paris and Strasburg of 50 posts ...as completed. When only 42 years old his mind ...ve way through overwork, and he drowned him...lf in a well. The semaphore continued in use till ...55, when it was superseded by the electric ...legraph.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, ...aris, Commandant Defforges communicated the ...esults of a series of determinations of the heaviness ...f bodies at different parts of the earth, and arrived ...t the conclusion that the law of variation as given ...y Clairaut is marked by notable anomalies. In ...lands there is an increase and on continents there ... a diminution of weight for the same mass, and ...is diminution is greater the higher the place and ...he further it is from the sea. M. Defforges does not ...scribe these variations to the figure of the earth.

Ammonia vapour has been employed by Herr Rigler in killing malignant bacteria such as those of the ...holera, typhoid, diphtheria, and anthrax. Several ...ours' exposure to the vapour destroyed the germs, ...nd Herr Rigler recommends it as a cheap and ...ffective disinfectant.

A fragment of bas-relief discovered in Egypt has ...hown how the obeliaks and other large monoliths ...ere transported from the quarry to their site. The ...tone is depicted upright on a great galley or vessel ...which is being towed by a number of small boats ...longside. The method of detaching a monolith from ...he mother rock is also explained by a semi-detached ...lock in one the quarries of Syene. After having ...een hewn clear on three sides, a deep groove was ...t into the side still attached to the rock and holes ...ere pierced into which dry wooden pegs were ...riven. The pegs were then wetted, and the wood in ...welling broke off the monolith from the quarry.

The grottoes of France have furnished much evi...ence as to the culture of the prehistoric inhabitants ...f that country. There are many caverns in the de...artment of Ardeche and Dr. Paul Raymond has ...pent several years in exploring them, especially the ...rotto du Figuier on the left bank of the ...iver, about two miles from the village of ...int Martin. The outer cave is about 100 feet long ...0 feet wide and 30 feet high. Under the surface ...f the floor is a calcareous breccia, which con...ains the prehistoric remains. The first layer is ...allo-Roman, and shows that the cave was inhabited ...bout the third century by fishermen using money ...nd pottery. Below this are layers containing ...worked flints, pierced shells and teeth, graters, ...needles of bone, and other prehistoric relics. Split ...narrow-bones of the reindeer are also found in this ...yer, but no pottery; whence, Dr. Raymond infers ...hat the cave was inhabited in palæolithic and not ...n neolithic times.

Professor Pillat, of the Sorbonne, has invented an ...pparatus for preventing collisions between trains. ...t consists essentially of a band of travelling paper ...mpregnated with iodide of potassium. A platinum ...stylus moves over the paper, and when a current of ...electricity passes through the stylus and the paper ...he iodide is decomposed, leaving a blue mark on ...he paper, as in the chemical telegraph of Bain. ...This current is sent by the moving train in the ...following manner. The wheels press down pedals ...placed at intervals along the rails and complete the ...circuit of a battery connected with the platinum ...stylus and paper of the apparatus which is situated ...in the signal cabin. The marks thus made on the ...paper indicate the position of the train and enable ...the signalman to trace its course along the line. He ...is thus better able to control the signals.

The Bartholdi statue of Liberty in New York ...Harbour is now lighted by a single electric lamp ...of 5,000 candle-power, situated in the torch held aloft ...by the figure. Most of the light is reflected horizon...tally by mirrors, but some of it is directed upwards ...through white, red, and yellow glasses to give the ...effect of a flame. Moreover, the diadem on the ...brows of the figure is lit by 50 incandescent lamps of ...10 candle-power each and of the national colours red, ...white, and blue, thus resembling rubies, diamonds, ...and sapphires.

The Scotographoscope of Mr. Carus Wilson is not, ...as might be supposed, an apparatus for illustrating ...Scotsmen, but for enabling a lecturer to draw ...diagrams in a darkened room. The board is trans...lucent, and illuminated from behind in such a way ...that the lines of the diagram appear dark on a lu...minous ground.

The following piece of physiognomy taken from ...an American paper (needless to say a gold paper) ...will amuse many of our readers.—"It has been re...marked by a close observer, both of bimetallists and ...silverman, that they have respectively a distinct and ...well-marked cast of countenance. That of the silver...man, whose object is generally either to cheat his ...creditors or unload on the community at large an ...unmarketable commodity, does not call for any ...special remark. It is that of all men engaged in ...operations which will not bear candid and accurate ...description. The bimetallist face belongs to a far ...more respectable type, being generally honest and ...often thoughtful. The bimetallist eye is the feature ...which has attracted most attention from physiogno...mists and economists. It has generally a far, ...speculative look, a look of melancholy prophetic ...detachment—not wild exactly, because not restless, ...but still full of sad possibilities. It is the look which ...Matthew Arnold ascribes to the wearied Roman ...nobles in the latter days of the Empire. He (the ...bimetallist) never was in lower spirits than he is ...to-day."

Further details regarding the railway accident in the Charonne Tunner of the Ceinture Railway on Wednesday evening make the total absence of any fatal results appear even more surprising than was the case at first. It has now been ascertained that, just as the train from the Northern Terminus was about to emerge from the tunnel, a loud explosion occurred, and the carriages came to a sudden stop. The air-break had burst in such a manner as to render it impossible [illegible] in either one direction or the other. The [illegible] were already in a state of semi-panic when they heard the whistle of another train coming [illegible] on the same metals. A fearful catastrophe was [illegible] by the driver of the second train catching sight of the red tail-light of the other, so that he was able to reverse his engine about fifty yards off, thus Reducing the Shock Very Considerably. It was also extremely fortunate that hinder most coach only contained one passenger—M. Neymann—whose legs were caught between the seats and badly injured. Had the compartments been full the slaughter must have been terrible. As it is, sixty-one people were injured, but none of them seriously. The line on which the accident occurred is worked on the so-called "absolute block system, and the fact that the second train was allowed to enter the tunnel before the first was signalled as having cleared that section of the line can only be accounted for by the supposition that the signalman "lost his head." The guard of the broken-down train promptly ran back through the tunnel waving a lantern, but omitted to place fog signals on the metals in accordance with the regulations. The signalman, who is a trusted servant of the company, has been temporarily suspended from duty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Nam, 1,618 tons, Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (1st August) with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Marq Bacquehem, 2,741 tons, Captain G Walluschnigg, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain E. F. Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE s s Kalpino, 1,518 tons, Captain P L Smith, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Hull brought a general cago and 582 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s s Gutenfels, 1,750 tons, captain W Thormann, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and 1,633 tons coals and 302 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Grantham, Lt Beddoes, Mr. Turner, Mr Rustumjee and 33 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P & O Co's s s Malwa, 1,994 tons, Captain H T Blackburne, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. From Hongkong—Captain C T Denny. From Singapore—Mr A C McIver, Mr C D Oliver, Mr H A Cader, and Mr Ireland. From Colombo—Miss Vidler, Mrs Winckworth Scott, Miss Muller, Mr Aga Mirza Abbas, General Barnard, and Miss Bushaw. From Sydney—Mr C J Streets, Mr S Dulgan, and Brigr-Genl Protheroe. From Melbourne—Mr H Stanley, Miss Carey, Mr Stephens, Mr Savel, and Mr Hayter. From Adelaide—Mr Royde. From K G Seund—Miss E Elliff.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Notification issued by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin is published for general information:—"Notice is hereby given that the flagstaff at Tangacherry Point has been dismantled."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
D	Clan Fraser	1387	Henderson	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F	Tannadice	1283	Habloott	Mauritius	21	H G Jousub
H&J	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Not fixed		Shped&Co
K	Taif	875	Hannah	Not fixed		H G Joosub
L	Java	919	Frohawk	Zanzibar	30	M Mackenzie
M	Rheinfels	1773	Weber	Hamburg	25-8	Glade & Co
Q	Pachumba	866	Russell			M Mackenzie&Co
Alongside						
H	Saturnji	547	A Fakeeri	Not fixed		Shepherd &Co
H	Gharapuri	30	Crane			Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	5045	Moule	London		P & O Co
2	Persia	2318	Hutchinson	Liverpool	29-8	Graham & Co
3	Singapore	2341	Ottanio	Genoa	22-8	C Barbero
4	Ishilla	2171	Sala	China	23-8	P & O Co
5	Hydaspes	1939	Gordon	Brindisi	25-8	P & O Co
6	Imperatrix	2331	Nicolich	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
7	Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	Havre	22-8	K Nixon
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Walluschnigg	China	21-8	A L S N Co
9	Nairung	2860	Bullock	Rangoon		T Morrison
13	Malwa	1994	Blackburn	Not fixed		P & O Co
16	Swordsman	946	McDermott	Not fixed		V Ebram & Co
19	Kalpino	1560	Smith	Not fixed		F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Malwa s s	Blacburn	Shanghai, July 29.
	Nizam s s	Colo	Hongkong, Aug 1.
	Karagola s s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Loodiana s s	Withers	Calcutta, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Mq. Basquehem (s)	Walluschnig	China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
" Oriental, for London, &c.
" Kalpino, for Hull, &c.
" Java, for Aden, and Zanzibar.
" Lalpoora, for Coastports, and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
August
16 Catherine Apcar s s...Oliffett...Hongkong, Aug 1.
DEPARTURE.
August 16.—Steamer Johannisberger.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	Departures. To
5	une.				
22	Mayolt I Mss	Fenny	Somali coast.		
2	July.				
16	Brit. H M's.	Streeten	Cruise		
24	Etolia	Jones	Barry	11	Kurrachee
4	ug.				
7	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	8	Hodeida
	Valette	Bris oe	London		Sydney
8	Clan Gordon.	Ridgeway	Bombay		Hamburg
	Tareba	Mann	London		Brisbane
	Carmarthenshire	Vyvian	Singapore		London
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	10	Somali coast
	Cormandel.	Wheler	London	8	Calcutta
	Caridd I H M's It G boat	Boccardi	Mussowa		
9	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	9	Mussowa
	Poseidon	Fellnor	Bombay		Trieste
	Clan Cameron	Barr	Madras		London
	Hereford	Annis	Ile Ile		Montreal
	Aldgate	Cheshire	Cardiff		
	Argus Dutch G boat	Breun	Holland		
	Guill a u m e Tell	Chawcyheim	Marseilles	10	Marseilles
	Amazone	Tezogabel	Zanzibar		
	Nigni Novgorod	Cronorsky	Odessa		
	Eiffel Tower.	Peterson	Cardiff		
	Samoa	Adam	Jeddah	11	Padang
11	Himalaya	Orman	Sydney		London
	Assam	Creery	Bombay	11	London
	Ganges	Atkinson	Calcutta	11	Somali coast
	Moyun	Platt	Somali coast.	12	China.
12	Gera	Schuckmann	Bremen	13	Jeddah
	Naseri	Hughes	Bombay		Bombay
	Imperatrix	Nicolish	Trieste		London
	Dorunda	Gray	Brisbane	14	Zanzibar
13	Reichstag	Elson	Hamburg	13	Antwerp
	Haxby	Brown	Kurrachee		
14	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Purulia	Simpson	Bombay		
	Hajoon	Goldsworthy.	Samarang	14	Port Said F O
	V I l l o d e la Clotat	Chevalier	Marseilles		

Aden, 14th August, 1893.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, Unattached list, on leave, from Poona.
AUGUST 19.
Winter, Capt, Bengal R A, on duty, from Delhi.
Baldwin, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Belooch Regt, from leave, from England.
Cowper, Capt, Bengal, 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.
McCloghry, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, off leave, from England.
Austin, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Renny, Capt, Ordnance Dept, from leave, from England.
AUGUST 21.
Orr, Major, Bo, Commr, on leave, from Deesa.
Wilkin, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Kamptee.
Jeffreys, Capt Bengal, 1st Wilts Regt, on promotion, from Jhansi.
Knatchbull, Lt, Bo, 22nd Infy, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Barnard, Brig-Genl, Bengal, on leave, from Ceylon.
Brunker, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fusirs, on leave, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 20
Hicks Capt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, on duty, to Poona.
Amber, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, on duty, to Poona.
Hardin, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, on duty, to Poona.
AUGUST 21.
Baldwin, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Balooch, on leave, to Chakiatu.
Cowper, Capt, Bengal, on leave, to Umballa.
Pringle, Capt, Bo, off leave, to Deolalee.
Barnard, Brigs-Genl, Bengal, to Nerbuda District.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONBLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 22nd August.

1. All the arms, accoutrements and ammunition in the possession of Volunteers must be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
2. All guards furnished by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles are discontinued.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 22nd August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
For Head-Quarters.
To-day Tuesday, 22nd instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 23rd instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day Tuesday, 22nd instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Wednesday, 23rd instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
2. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 19th inst., and posted to No 1 Company; No 337 Gunner A W Booker.
3. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 19th instant is granted to Corpl F J Taylor.
4. Bombr J S Kirkbride will take charge of No 1 Sub division during the absence on leave of Corpl F J Taylor, or until the return of Sergt D Pinder.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut., Actng Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieut F M Smith, Gloucestershire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieut C A E O'Meara, East Lancashire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Capt W H Cazalet, Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infy, to be Offg Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Hewett seconded for employment as Cantonment Magte, or until further orders.

Lieut L Head, 1st Battn, East Lancashire Regt, and C E Noyes, 2nd Battalion Highland L I, are struck off the list of officers detailed to attend the Ranikhet Garrison class of instruction.

The undermentioned are transferred as noted opposite their names:—Lieut A Grant, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkhas, from the Chakrata to the Dalhousie class; and Lieut R H Isacke, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers, from the Chakrata to the Kasauli class.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in subject (c), appendix VII, Queen's Regulations:—Lieuts J F Browne, A W Money, H F Vanderzee, A M Smith, and H de L Walters, Royal Artillery—Qualified for the rank of Captain. Lieuts T B Wood, F A Tighe, and C De Sausmarez, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieuts H H Tudor, Royal Artillery; C G DaCosta, G E Browne, and B C DeGex, East Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

12th Bengal Lancers—Capt J H Balfour, to Murree on private affairs, for forty-six days, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

8th Bengal Infantry—Lieut W T C Poole, Offg Wing Officer, for six months, to Barrackpore, to study the Native languages. Under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—32nd Pioneers—Lieut H Bethune, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Brander, promoted Wing Commander.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani:—3rd July 1893—Capts A G Johnson G. F. Herbert and St J A D Muter, Lieut C G Stewart, and 2nd Lieuts C D R Watts, Royal Artillery; Capts A G Hunter-Weston, Royal Engineers; and H W G Graham, D S O, 5th Lancers; 2nd Lieuts G E White and C H Marshall, 1st Battn Devon Regt; Lieuts C A K Johnson, 1st Bengal Cavy; I H Campbell, 7th Bengal Cavy; F C C Bleckley, 8th Bengal Cavy; G A Becher 8th Bengal Cavy; H G Young, and 10th Bengal Lancers; E M Hughes, 11th Bengal Lancers; 2nd Lieut C H Ward, 14th Bengal Infy; Lieuts A S H Teed, 12th Bengal Infy; G J Davis, 22nd Punjab Infy; I F R Thompson, 28th Punjab Infy; F F Solly-Flood, 29th Punjab Infy; E M Lang, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles; W M Brown, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Rifles; A G Crocker and A W Peck, 2nd Punjab Cavy; B O Roe, 5th Punjab Infy; and C E Ayerst, 2nd Bombay Infy.

10th July 1893—Maj T E Stophenson, 2nd Battn, Essex Regt; Lieuts F A Andrew, 11th Bengal Infy; A S Drummond, 39th Bengal Infy; and T J McLeod, 2nd Battn, 3rd Goorkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officer has been promoted for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieuts G A Egerton, R F Fox, C V Henderson, M G E Woodmass, and E S St Quintin 19th Hussars; and V F W Tregear, 1st Battn Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—39th Bengal Infantry—Col E P Mainwaring, in India on medical certificate to 22nd May.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev W H Beeby, B D, of the Baptist Mission at Hanamkonda, to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of H H the Nizam.

Mr E Marshall, Extra Assist Commr, is transferred from Akola to Ellichpur.

Mr L K Mantri is appointed as Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, 4th grade.

The position of the officers of the lower controlling staff of the Forest service in the Central Probinces, Berar and Coorg, stood as follows on the 20th August 1893:—Mr Chunder Kumar Chatterji, Khan Sahib Mahomed Ghouse and Mr Mansukh Rai, Extra Assist Consvrs of Forests, 1st grade; Mr Shridhar Ganesh Panejp, Mr Norman Chester McLeod and Mr J J Hobday, Extra Assist Consvrs of Forests, 2nd grade; Mr G H Haldane, Mr Ahmed Ali, Mr Ramchander Krishna, and Mr Mahomed Kader Buksh, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade; Mr Rasul Khan, Mr Bukhan, Mr R C Thompson, Mr Shrinivasulla Naidu, Mr. L K Martin and Mr F Seager, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, 4th grade.

Lieut F W G Turner, Sqdn Officer and Offg Adjt, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, held charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magte of Aurangabad and Jalna consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut A K Armstrong.

Capt R V Garrett, I S C, Assist Dirictor of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts has been granted privilege leave for two months and 28 days.

The Resident is pleased to invest Lieut R P Horsbrugh, Assist Commr and Magte of the 2nd class, with the powers to try cases under the said Act in the Buldana District.

It is notified for information that the tenure of appointments of Royal Artillery Officers in batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery will, in future, be limited to five years at a time in the rank of lieutenant or captain, with an interval of at least two years' regimental duty between the termination of one appointment and the commencement of the next.

2. Officers now serving with these batteries, who will probably be promoted within two years from the date of this order, may continue to held their present appointment until promoted.

3 Present incumbents will be allowed to continue in their appointments under the leave rules of 1883, all officers in future appointed to batteries of the force being subject to provisions of article 68, Army Regulations, India, volume I. part I.

4. As far as practicable, selections, for appointment to the artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent will be restricted to officers who have already served with British batteries of field artillery, and the permanent command of batteries will be reserved for officers of the rank of Captain with previous experience, if possible, of native artillery.

(*N.-W.-Provinces, and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr. H. Kavanagh, Dist Supdt of Police, Pilibhit, privilege leave for three months.

The Rev L. Klugh, Chaplain of Jhansi, privilege leave for three months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty within period of leave:—

Mr V A Smith, Magte and Collr, and E A Down, Depy Conservr of Forests.

Mr. E H S Pigley, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Pilibhit, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Pilibhit, during the absence on leave of Mr H Kavanagh, or until further orders.

Munshi Mal Dayal Shigh Offg Depy Collr Shahjahanpur, is placed on special duty in the Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Kheri, and the Tarai districts.

Mr J S Campbell, Jt-Magte, on return from privilege leave, to the Saharanpur district as Offg Magte and Collr.

Mr Sr Apothecary S P Bond, in civil medical charge of Sultanpur, to Partabgarh in the same capacity.

(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr R E Purves, Assist Engr, 1st Divin, Bari Doab Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Captain Cecil Sydney DeBeltta Martindale, Offg Depy Commr, Ferozepore, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The services of Surgeon-Capt F G Drury, Offg Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology, Lahore Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Lieut E Tydeman, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six weeks.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr C H Bompas, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Khulna, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr Brajendra Nath De, or until further orders.

Mr M Finucane, Offg Secy, Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Secy to this Govt in the Genl, Revenue and Statistical Depts, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr O E Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr F A Slack, Offg Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Secy, Board of Revenue, during the absence on furlough, of Mr C W Bolton, or until further orders.

Mr T Inglis is appointed to act temporarily as Secy, Board of Revenue, in addition to his own duties as Jr Secy, Board of Revenue, from the date on which he may relieved Mr M Finucane, up to the date on which he may be relieved by Mr F A Slack.

Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Chittagong, during the absence, on deputation of Mr G E Manisty, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj F S Peck, Civil Surg of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act as Ophthalmic Surg of the Medical College Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Lieut-Col R G Sanders, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt A W T Buist Sparks is appointed to act, until further orders, as Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College Calcutta, from date on which he received charge of those appointments.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr A W Davis, I C S Depy Commr, 3rd grade, to be Depy Commr, 2nd grade.

Mr W Tennon, I C S Depy Commr, 4th grade, to be Depy Commr, 3rd grade.

Mr G Gordon, I C S Asst Commr, 1st grade, to be Depy Commr, 4th grade.

Mr W B Brown, I C S Asst Commr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Commr, 1st grade.

Mr A G Halifax, I C S, Asst Commr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Commr, 2nd Grade.

Mr J C Arbuthnott, I C S, Depy Commr Garo Hills, is transferred to Newgong, and is appointed to be Depy Commr of that district, from date on which he receives charge from Lieutenant C G M Kennedy.

MR. WHISTLER, having now settled permanently in Paris, appears to have almost given up his pursuit of "the gentle art of making enemies," and is charmingly assisted by his wife in the gentler art of making friends. Their beautiful house in the Rue de Bac stands in the midst of a garden of fig-trees and other leafy glories, which are the delight of the many artistic and literary celebrities—English, French, and American—who are welcomed as visitors. Mr. Whistler is decorating the house according to his own designs, the dinning-room being in a scheme of light and dark blue, leading up to his rare blue china and famous silver, both of which are included in the symphony. Besides this work and the production of a number of etchings, the redoubtable "Butterfly" has recently been engaged upon a portrait, which we shall probably see at the Grafton Gallery in the autumn.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most refreshing and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is [illegible] active, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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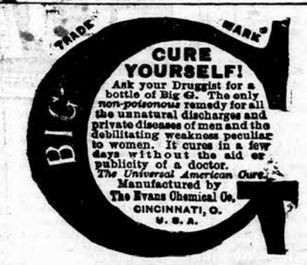

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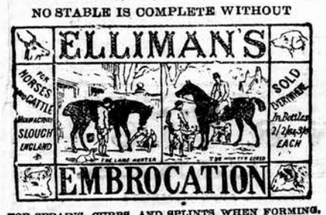

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1888.
SIR.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIR.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE of cinchona

of the nutritive principles of meat

is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

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The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The camper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH, POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

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Revolving Piano Stool ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

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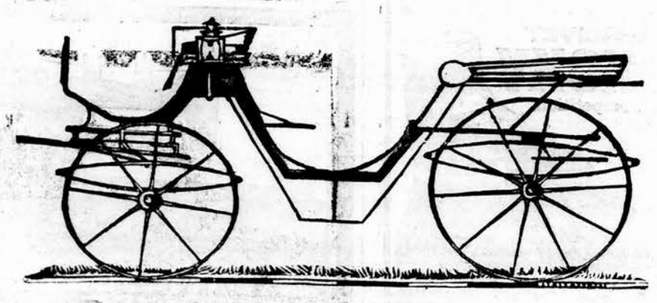

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